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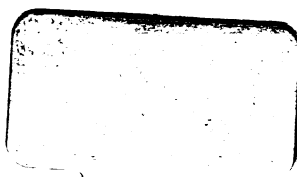
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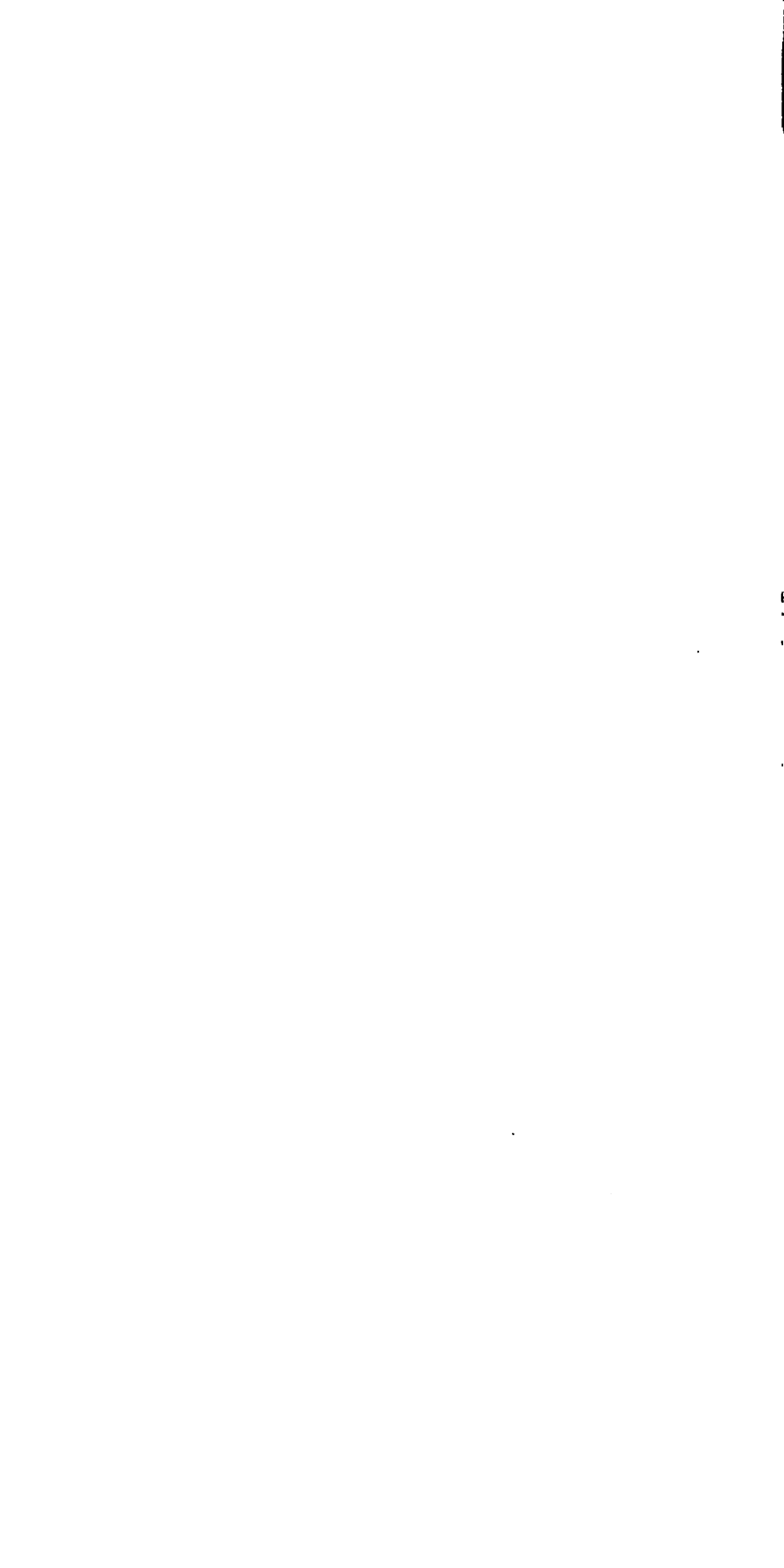
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THE JOURNAL OF A TOUR INTO
THE TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF THE
ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS;...

T. Harris

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THE
JOURNAL OF A TOUR

INTO THE

*Territory Northwest of the Alleghany
Mountains ;*

Made in the Spring of the Year 1803.

WITH

A GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF
THE

State of Ohio.

Illustrated with Original Maps and Views.

BY
THADDEUS MASON HARRIS, A. M.
Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

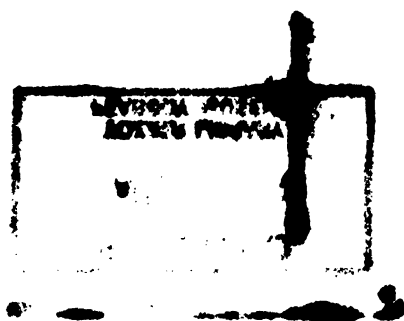
"Profuit et varios mores, hominumque locorumque
Explorasse situs, multas cum peregrinavit
Aut vidisse ipsum urbes, aut narrantis illas
Ex aliis novisse."

VIDA, *poet.*

Boston :

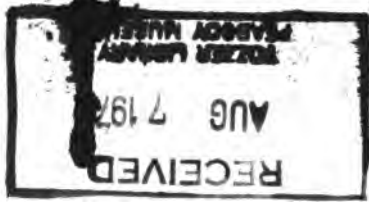
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District of Massachusetts, to wit.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the first day of February, in the twenty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, **THADDEUS MASON HARRIS**, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, *to wit* :—"The Journal of a Tour into the Territory Northwest of the Alleghany Mountains; made in the Spring of the year 1803. With a geographical and historical Account of the State of Ohio. By **THADDEUS MASON HARRIS**, A.M. Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. — Illustrated with 1. An original Map of the Alleghany, Monongahela, and Yohiogany Rivers. 2. A Map of the State of Ohio, by the Hon. Rufus Putnam, Esq. Surveyor General of the United States, made from actual Surveys. 3. A Map of the Tract appropriated by Congress for Military Services; on which the Sections are laid down and marked by Numbers, &c. 4. A Ground Plan of the City Marietta. 5. A View of the Ancient Mounds and Fortifications on the Muskingum."

In Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned;" and also to an Act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned; and extending the Benefits thereof to the Arts of Drawing, Engraving, and Etching, Historical and other Prints."

N. GOODALE, *Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.*

A true Copy of Record. Attest:

N. GOODALE, *Clerk.*

TO THE
Hon. RUFUS PUTNAM, Esq.
GENERAL IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES IN
THE LATE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, AND SINCE
SURVEYOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED
STATES, &c. &c.

PERMIT me, dear Sir, to inscribe to you the following pages, in grateful acknowledgment of the hospitality and kindness you showed me while at Marietta, and of the readiness with which you answered my inquiries respecting the State of Ohio.

I AM sensible that the geographical sketches I have given of that Territory will appear very imperfect to *you*, who have so intimate an acquaintance with every part of it; but to *others* they may convey information more particular and correct than has been hitherto published.

As the founder and father of the State, you will feel interested in the details I have given; and, I hope, will not be wholly dis-

appointed with my attempt to describe a part of our country so rapidly increasing in population and importance.

RELYING on your candor, and encouraged by the very flattering manner in which you have seconded my proposals for this publication, I am led to flatter myself that, while you condescend to take the work under your patronage, you will consider it as the offering of one whose address on this occasion proceeds from the pure motive of veneration for a character so worthily distinguished, and from the honest ambition of being known as your friend.

THADDEUS MASON HARRIS.

INTRODUCTION.

HAVING long laboured under wasting sickness, which obliged me for a time to relinquish the duties of my ministry; my mind, naturally feeble and timid, sunk under its depressions and yielded to despondency. To divert its attention, by directing its regards to objects remote from its corroding cares, and to benefit my bodily health by means of exercise and change of climate, my physicians urged my taking a journey.

A MUCH esteemed neighbour, Mr. SETH ADAMS, was about making an excursion into the TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO, and proposed my accompanying him thither. My brother in law, Mr. JOHN DIX, kindly offered to be my attendant, and assisted me in summoning resolution for the undertaking.

ON the 19th of March, 1803, we set out on the tour. We took the post road from Boston, through New-York and Philadelphia, to Lancaster; and thence, through Carlisle and Shippensburgh, to Strasburgh at the foot of the

Alleghany Mountains. Here commence the extracts from my journal.

FOR the gratification of my family and a few friends, I kept a record of the occurrences each day afforded, and some particulars of the several towns through which we passed. I was advised, on my return, to communicate the Geographical articles to the public; and I have consented, from a willingness to contribute my mite, however insignificant, to the common stock of the topographical knowledge of our country.

I AM aware that many of the remarks and observations may appear desultory or trivial: but some indulgence is due to them from the circumstances under which they were made. They were first sketched down, as opportunity presented, in a pocket-book with a lead pencil; and at evening transcribed into my diary. They consist of such reflections as were made upon the places and the prospects immediately under my eye, and of such information as could be collected from intelligent individuals with whom I had the opportunity of conversing. The whole is the fruit of those moments of leisure, (rescued from a fatiguing journey) which the languor and pain of a miserable state of health would permit me to employ.

I HOPE the freedom with which I have expatiated on the description of forest and mountain

scenery will not be unpleasing to those who have never had the privilege of beholding the grand and prominent features of nature, or of penetrating its sequestered glooms. For myself, I have always been an admirer of the sublime and beautiful in creation ; and the immediate effect upon my feelings, produced by umbrageous forests, and by contemplating extended prospects from lofty mountains, was of so pleasurable and exalted a kind, that I wished to retain the impression to myself, and, as well as I could, communicate it to others, by a description taken on the spot.

“ A STATE of convalescence (says a fine writer*) appears to me to be that of all others, which is most open to, and which indulges most in, the melancholy and awful impressions : and the transitions from the sublime to the pleasing, and from the sounds of discordance to those of melody, have their alternate and sympathetic effects, and have consequently their attractions. Every object delights the eye, and every murmur of the grove is in unison with the soul. The convalescent has his hopes, his wishes, and his fears ; but the remembrance of sickness melts them down to *resigned patience, and humble expectation.*”

* BECKFORD. History of Jamaica, vol. i. p. 191.

AN apology is necessary for the delay of the publication. This has been partly occasioned by waiting for the return of the subscription papers, and partly by the length of time necessary to complete the engravings and the impression.

To the candor of the Public,
I submit my work ;
to the
providence and favour of ALMIGHTY GOD,
I commend my beloved Family ;
and to the hopes,
not of the present,
but
of the future life,
I resign myself.

Dorchester, }
Jan. 1805. }

PART I.

Journey over the Alleghany Mountains into the State of Ohio.

*"Sylvæ umbrosæ, montes excelsi, fertilisque valles, varias præbent
amœnitates ad Viatorem delectandum."*



JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, *April 7*, 1803.

HAVING ridden this morning from Shippensburgh, a distance of eleven miles, we stopped at STRASBURG to breakfast.

As we approached the Alleghany Mountains, their form and magnificence became more and more distinct. We had, for several days past, seen their blue tops towering into the sky, alternately hidden and displayed by rolling and shifting clouds. Now, we ascertained that some of them were quite covered with trees; but that the rocky and bleak tops of others were naked, or scantily fringed with low savins.

THESE stupendous mountains seemed to stretch before us an impassable barrier; but, at times, we could see the narrow winding

road by which we were to ascend, though it apprized us of the fatigue and difficulty to be encountered in the undertaking. Our apprehensions, however, were somewhat abated by information that, the way, though more steep, was not so rough, nor much more difficult than the Connewago Hills we had already passed.

STRASBURG is a pleasant post-town in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. It is situated at the foot of the BLUE MOUNTAIN, the first of the great range of the Alleghenies. It contains about eighty houses, principally built of hewn logs, with the interstices between them filled with flat stones and mortar. They stand on a main street, which runs from north to south. On the easterly side of the street, a little back of the houses, is a fine spring of excellent water, issuing from several fountains, over which are small buildings erected for the purpose of preserving milk, butter, and provisions, during the heats of summer. So copious is the issue of water, that it soon forms a considerable and never failing brook, which, within the distance of half a mile, carries a mill. This stream is the westerly branch of Conedogwinnet Creek, which

falls into the Susquehannah opposite to Harrisburgh.

THE inhabitants of this village are subject to severe rheumatic complaints, in consequence of the sudden changes of the weather in this vicinity to the mountain.

Near this place is shewn a large fissure in the side of the mountain, occasioned by the bursting of a water-spout. The excavation is deep. Trees, and even rocks, were dislodged in its course.

The first mountain, which is three miles over, was not so difficult to pass as we had apprehended. It is steep, but there are some convenient resting places ; and the westerly side is rendered easy of descent by very judicious improvements in the condition and turnings of the road. The surface is very rocky ; and the trees towards the top are small, and but thinly scattered. The stone which mostly prevails on its surface is granite, more or less perfect. At the foot is a beautiful and fertile valley, about half a mile wide, and fifteen miles long ; irrigated by fine springs, whose streams uniting form the pretty brook that meanders through the fields and meadows of this enchanting place.

WE stopped here awhile, to let our horses rest, and to bask in the pleasant sunshine. Having been chilled with the air on the summit of the mountain, we were pleased with inhaling the warm breeze of the valley.

THE contrast, between the verdant meads and fertile arable ground of this secluded spot, and the rugged mountains and frowning precipices by which it is environed, gives the prospect we have contemplated a mixture of romantic wildness and cultivated beauty which is really delightful.

HENCE we crossed the *second mountain*, four miles over, and stopped to dine at FANNETSBURG, a little village on a graceful eminence swelling from the bosom of the vale. The houses are all built of wood, mostly of hewn logs, except our Inn, which is a handsome edifice of lime-stone.

IN the afternoon we crossed the *third ridge*, which is three miles and an half over; in some places steep and difficult of ascent; and, passing part of the valley below, reached a place called BURNT CABINS to lodge. The settlement in this place is named from the destruction of the first buildings erected here, at the time of the defeat of Col.

Washington, at the Little Meadows in 1753.

THE temporary buildings of the first settlers in the wilds are called *Cabins*. They are built with unhewn logs, the interstices between which are stopped with rails, calked with moss or straw, and daubed with mud. The roof is covered with a sort of thin staves split out of oak or ash, about four feet long and five inches wide, fastened on by heavy poles being laid upon them. "If the logs be hewed ; if the interstices be stopped with stone, and neatly plastered ; and the roof composed of shingles nicely laid on, it is called a *log-house*." A log-house has glass windows and a chimney ; a cabin has commonly no window at all, and only a hole at the top for the smoke to escape. After saw-mills are erected, and boards can be procured, the settlers provide themselves more decent houses, with neat floors and ceiling.

FRIDAY, *April 8.*

A RIDE of thirteen miles this morning brought us to the foot of another mountain, called *SIDELING HILLS*, eight miles over. This is not like the others, a distinct ridge, but a succession of ridges, with long

ascent and descent on the main sides, and intermediate risings and short vallies between.

It was a fine clear morning when we began to ascend. As we advanced, the prospect widened and became very interesting. The deep and gloomy valley below was a vast wilderness, skirted by mountains of every hue and form ; some craggy and bare, and others wooded to the top : but even this extensive wild pleased me, and gave scope to boundless reflection.

QUITTING the elevated region to which we had reached, we descended about half a mile, and then rose another and more lofty gradation. Hence the view was still more diversified and magnificent, crowded with mountains upon mountains in every direction ; between and beyond which were seen the blue tops of others more distant, mellowed down to the softest shades, till all was lost in unison with the clouds.

As we descended, we beheld the mists rising from the deep vallies, and the clouds thickening around. It was cold and blustering, and we expected an immediate tempest and rain : but, as we mounted the third ridge, the clouds broke away over

our heads ; and, as they dispersed, the sun would shine between and give a gliding radiance to the opening scene. We soon got beyond the clouded region, and saw the misty volumes floating down to the vallies and encircling the lower hills ; so that, before we reached the summit, we had the pleasure of looking abroad in an unclouded sky.

“ Here could we survey
The gathered tempests rolling far beneath,
And stand above the storm.”

THE whole horizon was fringed with piles of distant mountains. The intermediate vallies were filled with clouds, or obscured with thick mists and shade : but the lofty summits, gilded with the blaze of day, lighted up under an azure heaven, gave a surprizing grandeur and brilliancy to the whole scene.

THE descent is in many places precipitous and rocky. At the bottom we crossed the Juniata in a ferry-boat. Climbing the steep banks of the river, our rout was along a range of hills exhibiting a succession of interesting landscape. In many parts we were immersed in woods ; then again we came into open ground, and saw the wind-

ing river just below us, and the sides and tops of the mountains soaring above. Sometimes we rode, for a considerable distance, on the banks of the river ; then we quitted it to mount a hill, and here again,

“The bordering lawn, the gaily flowered vale,
The river’s crystal, and the meadow’s green,
Grateful diversity, allure the eye.”

SUCH transitions yield some of the sweetest recreations which the varied prospect of nature can afford.

AN accident in breaking our carriage, delayed us so long, that it was evening before we arrived at our Inn. We rode thirty miles this day.

SATURDAY, *April 9.*

WHILE our carriage is repairing we rest at Capt. Graham’s, who resides in a delightful valley, belonging to Providence township, in Bristol County. His neat and commodious dwelling is principally built with lime-stone, laid in mortar. The rooms and chambers are snug, and handsomely furnished ; and the accommodations and entertainment he provides are the best to be met with between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

A FINE lawn spreads before the house, bordered on one part by a meandering brook, and on the other by the Juniata river, from the margin of which rise the steep sides of MOUNT DALLAS. The trees of other times add hoary greatness to its brow, and the clouds which rest in misty shades upon its head give it a frowning and gloomy pre-eminence.

THE JUNIATA rises from two principal springs on the Alleghany mountains ; one of which is very near the top, and pours a copious stream. It receives, also, supplies from many small rills in its course, and working out a bed between the mountains, passes through a gap in the Blue ridge, and empties into the Susquehannah, fifteen miles above Harrisburg.

BACK of us the woods with which one of the mountains was clothed ~~were~~ on fire. During the darkness of the night, the awfulness and sublimity of this spectacle were beyond description ; terror mingled with it, for, as we were at no great distance, we feared that the shifting of the wind would drive the flames upon us.

MONDAY, April 11.

WE resume our journey ; cross the two branches of the Juniata, and arrive at BEDFORD, the chief town of Bedford County in Pennsylvania, to breakfast. It is regularly laid out, and there are several houses on the main street built with bricks ; even the others, which are of hewn logs, have a distinguishing neatness in their appearance. The Court House, Market House, and Record Office, are brick ; the Gaol is built of stone. The inhabitants are supplied with water brought in pipes to a large reservoir in the middle of the town. On the northerly skirt of the town flows Rayston creek, a considerable branch of the Juniata.

BEDFORD was made an incorporate town in 1795. The officers of police are two Burgesses, a Constable, a Town Clerk, and three Assistants. Their power is limited to preserve the peace and order of the place.

UPON quitting the plain, we left a fertile soil clothed with verdure, and a warm and pleasing climate ; but, as we ascended the mountain, the soil appeared more barren, and the weather became colder. Yet here and there we met with a little verdant spot

around a spring, or at the bottom of a small indenture in the sides of the mountain. Climbing hence, the prospect widened. Deep vallies, embowered with woods, abrupt precipices, and cloud-capt hills, on all sides met the view.

IN these mountainous scenes nature exhibits her boldest features. Every object is extended upon a vast scale ; and the whole assemblage impresses the spectator with awe as well as admiration.

AFTER many a wearisome ascent, we arrived at Scybour's, on the top of the ALLEGHANY ; and, having ridden thirty-one miles, were sufficiently tired to accept even of the miserable accommodations this Inn afforded for the night.

TUESDAY, April 12.

ON leaving our lodging on " the highest of hills," we had to descend through six miles of rugged paths, over precipices, and among rocks, and then along a miry valley, with formidable ascents in view.

THE Alleghany, which we had now crossed, is about fifteen miles over.

WE descried at a distance the towering ridges of mountains, beyond many an intermediate height ; some encircled with

wreaths of clouds, and others pointed with fire kindled by the hunters, or involved in curling volumes of smoke.

WE were the principal part of the day passing the valley, and mounting LAUREL HILL, which is about three miles in direct ascent, and lodged at Behmer's near the top, after a journey of twenty-four miles.

As the woods were on fire all around us, and the smoke filled the air, we seemed to have ridden all day in a chimney, and to sleep all night in an oven.

WEDNESDAY, *April 13.*

THIS mountain has its name from the various species of *Laurel* with which it is clothed ; (*Rhododendron Maximum*, *Kalmia Latifolia*, &c.) There were several varieties now in flower, which made a most elegant appearance.

OUR road, which at best must be rugged and dreary, was now much obstructed by the trees which had fallen across it ; and our journey rendered hazardous by those on each side which trembled to their fall. We remarked, with regret and indignation, the wanton destruction of these noble forests. For more than fifty miles, to the west and north, the mountains were burning.

This is done by the hunters, who set fire to the dry leaves and decayed fallen timber in the vallies, in order to thin the undergrowth, that they may traverse the woods with more ease in pursuit of game. But they defeat their own object ; for the fires drive the moose, deer, and wild animals into the more northerly and westerly parts, and destroy the turkies, partridges, and quails, at this season on their nests, or just leading out their broods. An incalculable injury, too, is done to the woods, by preventing entirely the growth of the trees, many of which being on the acclivities and rocky sides of the mountains, leave only the most dreary and irrecoverable barrenness in their place.

WE took breakfast at Jones' mill, six miles from the top of Laurel Hill ; dined at MOUNT PLEASANT, eleven miles farther ; and riding five miles in the afternoon, reached M'Kean's to lodge.

WE left FORT LIONIER, built by Gen. Forbes in 1758, to our right, and crossed the CHESNUT RIDGE, a very rough and rocky mountain, the last of the great range, on the *Glade road*. In dry seasons this is considered as much better than what is call-

ed "Braddock's road ;" but, after heavy rains, it is almost impassable.

By the rout we took over the mountains the whole distance from Strasburg is one hundred and eighteen miles.

THE road is very rugged and difficult over the mountains ; and we were often led to comment upon the arduous enterprise of the unfortunate General Braddock, by whom it was cut. Obligated to make a pass for his army and waggons, "through unfrequented woods and dangerous defiles over mountains deemed impassable,"* the toil and fatigue of his pioneers and soldiers must have been indescribably great. But it was here that his precursor, the youthful WASHINGTON, gathered some of his earliest laurels.

DURING the whole of this journey there are but a few scattered habitations, of a very ordinary appearance. The lands, except in the vallies, are of an indifferent quality, and offer but little encouragement to the cultivator.

THE Alleghany mountains, which we had now passed, consist of several nearly parallel ridges, rising in remote parts of

* See Gen. Braddock's letter to Sir T. Robinson, June 5th, 1755.

New-York and New-Jersey, and running a southwesterly course till they are lost in the flat lands of West-Florida. They have not a continued top, but are rather a row or chain of distinct hills. There are frequent and large vallies disjoining the several eminences ; some of them so deep as to admit a passage for the rivers which empty themselves into the Atlantic Ocean on the East, and into the Gulph of Mexico on the South. It is only in particular places that these ridges can be crossed. Generally the road leads through gaps, and winds around the sides of the mountains ; and, even at these places, is steep and difficult.

THE rocks and cliffs of the mountains are principally grit, or free-stone ; but in several places, particularly towards the foot, the slate and lime-stone predominate. Through the Glades, the slaty schist and lime-stone is abundant. On Laurel Hill, and the mountains westward of that, the fossil coal (*Litbanthrax*) abounds, and lies so near the surface that it is discoverable in the gullies of the road, and among the roots of trees that have been overthrown by the wind.

THURSDAY, April 14.

Now that we have crossed all the mountains, the gradual and easy slope of the ground indicates to us that we are approaching those vast savannas through which flow "the Western waters." The plain expands on all sides. The country assumes a different aspect; and even its decorations are changed. The woods are thick, lofty, and extremely beautiful, and prove a rich soil. A refreshing verdure clothes the open meadows. The banks of the brooks and river are enamelled with flowers of various forms and hues. The air, which before was cold and raw, is now mild and warm. Every breeze wafts a thousand perfumes, and swells with the gay warblings of feathered choristers.

———"Varix, circumque supraque,
Assuetæ ripis volucres et fluminis alveo,
Æthera mulcebant cantu, lucroque volabant."

The painted birds that haunt the golden tide,
And flutter round the banks on every side,
Along the groves in pleasing triumph play,
And with soft music hail the vernal day.

THE long and tedious journey we had passed, through lonesome woods and over rugged ways, contributed not a little, per-

haps, to enhance the agreeableness of the prospect now before us. Certainly there is something very animating to the feelings, when a traveller, after traversing a region without culture, emerges from the depths of solitude, and comes out upon an open, pleasant, and cultivated country. For myself I must observe, that the novelty and beauty of the romantic prospects, together with the genial influence of the vernal season, were peculiarly reviving to my bodily frame for a long time weakened by sickness, and exhilarating to my mind worn down by anxiety and care.

WE were now upon the banks of the YOHIOGANY RIVER, which we crossed at Budd's ferry.

THE name of this river is spelt, by some writers *Yobogany*, and by others *Yoxbiogeni*; by General Braddock it was written *Yaughbaughané*;* but the common pronunciation is *Yokagany*, and the inhabitants in these parts call it "*the YOK river.*" It rises from springs in the Alleghany mountain, which soon unite their streams in the valley, or, as it is called, "the great meadows," below. The point where the

* Letter to Sir T. Robinson, June 5, 1755.

north branch from the northward, the little crossing from the southeast, and the great south branch, form a junction, three miles above Laurel Hill, is called "the Turkey foot." With the accession of some smaller runs, it becomes a very considerable and beautiful river. Pursuing a northwesterly course, as it passes through a gap in Laurel Hill, it precipitates itself over a ledge of rocks which lie nearly at right angles to the course of the stream, and forms a noble cascade, called "the Ohiopyle Falls." Dr. Rittenhouse, who has published a description of these falls, accompanied with an engraving, found the perpendicular height of the cataract to be "about twenty feet, and the breadth of the river two hundred and forty feet. For a considerable distance below the falls, the river is very rapid, and boils and foams vehemently, occasioning a continual mist to arise from it. The river at this place runs to the southwest, but presently winds round to the northwest, and, continuing this general course for thirty or forty miles, it loses its name by uniting with the Monongahela, which comes from the southward, and contains perhaps twice as much water."

THE navigation of this river is obstructed by the falls and the rapids below for ten miles ; but thence to the Monongahela, boats that draw but three feet of water may pass freely, except in dry seasons.

THE land in the vicinity of the river is uneven ; but in the vallies the soil is extremely rich. The whole region abounds with coal, which lies almost on the surface.

WE garnished our bouquet to day with the beautiful white flowers of the Blood root, (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*) called by the Indians "Puccoon :" they somewhat resemble those of the Narcissus. This plant grows in mellow high land. The root yields a bright red tincture, with which the Indians used to paint themselves, and to colour some of their manufactures, particularly their cane baskets.—The root possesses emetic qualities.—Transplanted into our gardens, this would be admired as an ornamental flower, while the roots would furnish artists with a brilliant paint or dye, and perhaps be adopted into the *Materia Medica* as a valuable drug.

AT Elizabethtown, about eighteen miles from Pittsburg, we crossed the Monongahela. Having collected particular informa-

tion respecting this river and the Alleghany, and an account of the settlements upon their banks, I insert it in this place.*

THE MONONGAHELA takes its rise at the foot of Laurel Hill in Virginia, about Lat. 38° 30' N. Thence meandering in a north by east direction it passes into Pennsylvania, and at last, uniting its waters with those of the Alleghany at Pittsburg, forms the noble Ohio.

THE settlements on both sides of this river are fine and extensive, and the land is good and well cultivated. Numerous trading and family boats pass continually. In the spring and fall the river seems covered with them. The former, laden with flour, whiskey, peach-brandy, cider, bacon, iron, potters' ware, cabinet work, &c. all the produce or manufacture of the country, are destined for Kentucky and New Orleans, or the towns on the Spanish side of the Mississippi. The latter convey the families of emigrants, with their furniture, farming utensils, &c. to the new settlements they have in view. These boats are generally called "Arks;" and are said to have been invented by Mr.

* Partly from a little pamphlet, published at Pittsburg, called "The Ohio Navigator," with such other remarks as my own observation and inquiries could supply.

Krudger, on the Juniata, about ten years ago. They are square, and flat-bottomed ; about forty feet by fifteen, with sides six feet deep ; covered with a roof of thin boards, and accommodated with a fire-place. They will hold from 200 to 500 barrels of flour. They require but four hands to navigate them ; carry no sail, and are wasted down by the current.

THE banks of the river opposite to Pittsburg, and on each side for some distance, or rather the high hills whose feet it laves, appear to be one entire body of coal. This is of great advantage to that flourishing town ; for it supplies all their fires, and enables them to reserve their timber and wood for ship building and the use of mechanicks.

MOROANTOWN, which is one hundred and seven miles from Pittsburg, may be considered as the head of navigation on the Monongahela.

THIS is a flourishing town, pleasantly situated on the east side of the river. It contains about sixty dwelling-houses, a Court-house, and a stone Gaol. It is the shire town for the counties of Harrison,

Monongalia, Ohio, and Randolph, in Virginia.

EIGHT miles below this town the **CHEAT RIVER** enters; three or four miles within the Pennsylvania line. "It is 200 yards wide at its mouth, and 100 yards at the Dunkard's settlement fifty miles higher; and is navigable for boats except in dry seasons. There is a portage of thirty-seven miles from this river to the Potomac at the mouth of Savage river."*

Two miles lower down it receives the waters of *Dunkard's Creek* on the west side; and ten miles lower *George's Creek* joins it on the east. Just below the mouth of this creek is situated **NEW GENEVA**, a thriving post-town, a place of much business, and rendered famous by the glass-works in its vicinity, which not only supply the neighbourhood with window-glass, bottles, &c. but send large quantities down the river. There is also a paper-mill, and a manufactory for muskets, in the place. Arks, and other boats are built here.

A LITTLE below, and on the other side of the river, lies **GREENSBURGH**, so called in honor of the late General Greene. It is a neat little village.

* Jefferson's Notes on Virginia.

WITHIN the distance of twenty-three miles from this enter *Big Whitely Creek*, *Little Whitely*, *Brown's run*, *Middle run*, *Cat's run*, *Muddy Creek*, and *Ten mile run*. Near the latter is FREDERICKTOWN, a pretty village on the west side of the river.

SEVEN miles lower down, immediately above the mouth of *Dunlap's Creek*, on the east side, is BRIDGEPORT, a small thriving town, connected with Brownsville by a neat bridge 260 feet long.

BROWNSVILLE, formerly called "Redstone old fort," is a post-town, belonging to Fayette County in Pennsylvania. Though extremely pleasant, and commanding a most extensive and interesting prospect of the river, the creeks, and the fine country around, it seems rather disadvantageously situated on account of the steep declivity of the hill on which it is principally built. It contains about one hundred and fifty houses, and five hundred inhabitants. There is a Roman Catholic church here, and four Friends' meeting-houses in the vicinity.

AN extensive paper-mill on *Redstone Creek*, a rope-walk, a brewery, several valuable manufactories, and within a few miles of the town twenty-four saw, grist, oil, and

fulling mills, render this a place of much business. The trade and emigration down the river employ boat-builders very profitably. About one hundred boats of twenty tons each are said to be built here annually.

ON the south side of Redstone Creek formerly stood *Byrd's Fort*.

ABOUT nineteen miles below is WILIAMSPORT, a growing settlement, on the direct road from Philadelphia to Wheeling.

TWELVE miles lower is ELIZABETH-TOWN, on the southeast side of the river, containing about sixty houses. At this place much business is done in boat and ship building. The "Monongahela Farmer," and other vessels of considerable burden, were built here, and, laden with the produce of the adjacent country, were sent to the West-India islands.

EIGHT miles farther is McKEESPORT, situated just below the junction of the Yohiogany with the Monongahela. Many boats are built here for transportation and the use of those who emigrate to the western country. The place is growing in business, and most probably will rise into considerable importance.

HAVING received the Yohiogany, and waters from several creeks, the river winds its course, with replenished stream, till it unites with the Alleghany below Pittsburg, where it is about four hundred yards wide.

BRADDOCK'S FIELD is at the head of *Turtle Creek*, seven miles from Pittsburg. Here that brave, but unfortunate General engaged a party of Indians, was repulsed, himself mortally wounded, and his army put to flight, July 9, 1755.

THE ALLEGHANY RIVER, by the Delaware Indians called "Alligewisipo,"* rises on the western side of the mountain from which it derives its name. Its head is near Sinemahoning Creek, a boatable stream that falls into the Susquehannah; to which there is a portage of twenty-two miles. Another branch tends towards Le Boeuf, whence is a portage of only fifteen miles to Presq' Isle, one of the finest harbours on Lake Erie. This distance is a continued chesnut-bottom swamp, except about one mile from Le Boeuf, and two miles from Presq' Isle; and the road between these two places, some years ago, for nine miles, was made by a kind of causeway of logs. There has been

* Lofkiel's History of Moravian missions in America.

lately an Act of the Assembly of Pennsylvania for forming a turnpike over it.

PRESQ' ISLE, which owed its name to the form of a large point of land jutting into the Lake, and by its curvature making a very commodious harbour capable of admitting vessels drawing nine feet of water, is now called **ERIE** ; having been laid out a few years since by the Legislature of the State upon a large scale, and made the shire town of Erie county. Commanding an extensive trade through the Lakes, and then down the Alleghany, Ohio, and Mississippi, the situation of this place was considered as very important, and great encouragement was given to settlers. But a prevailing fever for some time retarded the settlement. It is said, however, that this obstacle is now nearly, if not entirely removed ; and that the place rapidly increases in population and importance.

A **POST-OFFICE** is established here, which receives the mail from Philadelphia once every second week.

LE BOEUF, now called **WATERFORD**, is a growing settlement at the head of the north branch of *French Creek*. A post-office is, also, kept here.

THE old French fort Le Bocuf, was about two miles east from *Small Lake*. This was formerly one of the western posts, but is now evacuated.

FORTY-EIGHT miles lower down on French Creek is **MEADVILLE**, a thriving post-town, and the seat of justice for the counties of Warren and Crawford, to the latter of which it belongs. It contains about one hundred houses, and several stores; and is a place of considerable business.

IMMEDIATELY below the mouth of French Creek, at the place where it unites with the northeasterly branch of the Alleghany river, is **FRANKLIN**, a post-town, containing about fifty houses, and several stores. It is the shire town for Venango county. The river is here two hundred yards wide.

NEAR this was the antient post Venango, and on the site of this town was erected Fort Franklin in the year 1787, to defend the frontiers of Pennsylvania from the depredations of the neighbouring Indians.

ABOUT one hundred miles lower down, as the river runs, or one hundred and ninety-eight from Erie, is **FREEPORT**, on the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and opposite

to KISKIMENETAS, a considerable branch of the Alleghany river. The head waters of this branch are *Little Conemaugh* and *Stone Creek*, which rise from the foot of the Alleghany mountain, and pass in a N.N.W. direction through gaps in the Laurel Hill and Chesnut Ridge. After their junction the principal stream is called CONEMAUGH RIVER. But, having received *Black Lick* from the N. E. and, seventeen miles from its mouth, *Loyalbannon Creek* from the S. S. E. it is called the KISKIMENETAS RIVER. It is navigable for batteaux forty or fifty miles, and good portages are found between it and the Juniata and Potomac rivers. A batteau is a flat-bottomed boat, widest in the middle, and tapering to a point at each end, of about 1500 weight burden; and is managed by two men with paddles and setting-poles.

AT the mouth of *Sandy Creek*, a vessel of 160 tons burden was lately launched, took in her cargo, and sailed for the West-Indies.

THE principal creeks and tributary streams with which the Alleghany river is replenished, are delineated on the Map, I believe with a good degree of accuracy; but a particular account of each it was not in

my power to obtain. The junction of this river with the Monongahela at Pittsburg has been already mentioned.

THE Alleghany is remarkable for the clearness of its waters and the rapidity of its current ; and the freshets in it are greater and more sudden than those of its conubial stream.* It seldom happens that it does not mark its course across the mouth of the Monongahela, with whose turbid and sluggish waters it forms a very observable contrast. It is curious, also, in the time of the spring floods to see the Alleghany full of ice, and the Monongahela entirely free. These floods are occasioned by the dissolution of the immense bodies of ice and snow accumulated during winter in those northern regions through which the river passes, and by the heavy falls of rain at the setting in and breaking up of winter.

FRIDAY, *April 15.*

WE this morning arrived at PITTSBURG, a post-town in Pennsylvania, and the capi-

* THE word *freshet*, says the late Dr. Belknap, means a river swollen by rain or melted snow, in the interior country, rising above its usual level, spreading over the adjacent low lands, and rushing with an accelerated current to the sea.

Hist. of New Hampshire, v. 3. preface.

tal of Alleghany County. It is built at the point of land formed by the junction of the two rivers; and is in N. Lat. $40^{\circ} 26' 15''$, and Longitude (in time) 5 hours, 19 minutes, and 53 seconds W. of Greenwich.

IMMEDIATELY on the point was erected the old French garrison *Du Quesne*, built by M. de la Jonquier at the command of the Marquis du Quesne, Governor of Canada, in 1754. General Forbes, who took it Nov. 25, 1758, built a new fort, which he called "Fort Pitt," in honor of the Earl of Chatham; adjacent to the former, but higher up the Monongahela. It was formerly a place of some consequence in the annals of frontier settlements; but fell into decay upon its being given up by its founders. Being included in one of the manors of the Penn family, it was sold by the proprietaries, and is now laid out in house-lots as a part of the town of Pittsburg, which was built in the year 1765.

THE local situation of this place is so commanding that it has been emphatically called "the key to the Western Territory;" and it has rapidly increased in population, business, and prosperity within a few years past. It contains upwards of four hundred

sides on his own farm, and has neither opportunity nor convenience for visiting a market, these trading boats contribute very much to the accommodation of life, by bringing to every man's house those little necessities which it would be very troublesome to go a great distance to procure.

AT and near this place, ship-building is an object of great attention. Several vessels are now on the stocks; and three have been launched this spring, from 160 to 275 tons burden.

THE principal navigation of the Ohio river is during the floods of the spring and autumn. The spring season commences at the breaking up of the ice in the Alleghany, which generally happens about the middle of February, and continues for eight or ten weeks. The fall season is occasioned by the autumnal rains in October, and lasts till about the beginning of December, when the ice begins to form. But the times of high-water can scarcely be called periodical; for they vary considerably as the season is dry or rainy, and with the later setting in or breaking up of winter. Sometimes, also, the falling of heavy showers on the mountains, during the summer, will so

swell the sources of the Monongahela as to supply a temporary sufficiency of water for the purpose of navigation.

IN the time of the freshets the Ohio rises from fifteen to thirty feet, and sometimes even higher ; overflowing its banks to a very considerable distance. The rise is generally sudden, often ten feet in twenty-four hours. The increase is not regular. At times the water will fall four or five feet, and then rise again. The flood maintains its greatest height about a week or ten days, and then gradually subsides, till the river is reduced to its usual depth. By spreading over the flat lands a rich coating of leaves, decayed vegetables, and loam, washed down by the rain from the sides of the hills, these inundations greatly promote the fertility of the soil.

FORT FAYETTE, built a few years since, is within the limits of the town of Pittsburg. It is erected on the banks of the Alleghany. At present a garrison is kept there, which, for the most part, is made head-quarters of the United States army.

THE high ground back of the fort, called "Grant's hill," commands a most extensive prospect, taking in a view of the two riv-

ers for several miles above and below their junction.

THE inhabitants use the water of the river here and down the Ohio for drink and cookery, even in preference to the spring water from the hills; for as yet they have not practised the digging of wells. At first we were surprised at this preference; but they assured us that the river water was more wholesome and generally much more palatable. We were soon convinced that this must be the case: for, though the river water receives a great deal of decayed wood, leaves, &c. from the creeks and runs that empty into it, they are soon deposited on the shallows, and the deeper places are very clear and fine. Even the turbid water of the margin of the stream becomes pellucid by standing in an open vessel over night, depositing its feculencies at the bottom. But the spring water, issuing through fissures in the hills, which are only masses of coal, is so impregnated with bituminous and sulphureous particles as to be frequently nauseous to the taste and prejudicial to the health.

WE observed several people near Pittsburg affected with a tumour on the throat

like a wen. Inquiring into the cause of it, we were informed that they imputed it to some effect of the climate under the brows of the high mountains where they reside, and added that even dogs and some other animals were subject to it. Indeed we saw a couple of goats who had this uncomfortable appendage to their necks.

THE *Seneca Indian Oil* in so much repute here is *Petroleum* ; a liquid bitumen, which oozes through fissures of the rocks and coal in the mountains, and is found floating on the surface of the waters of several springs in this part of the country, whence it is skimmed off, and kept for use. From a strong vapour which arises from it when first collected, it appears to combine with it sulphureous particles. It is very inflammable. In these parts it is used as a medicine ; and, probably, in external applications with considerable success. For chilblains and rheumatism it is considered as an infallible specific. I suppose it to be the bitumen which Pliny describes under the name of *Naptha*, Lib. II. ch. 105.

TUESDAY, April 19.

CROSSED the ferry over the Monongahela, opposite the glass-houses, and pursued our journey.

THE country is very mountainous and broken, and the road extremely rough and difficult. We were told that our's was the first private carriage that had ever passed it, having been but lately opened, and used only by strong waggons and carts.

WE dined at **CANNONSBURG**, a post-town, pleasantly situated on rising ground near the north side of the west branch of Chartier's Creek. It is 18 miles S. W. from Pittsburg, and 9 miles N. E. from Washington. It contains about 100 houses, and has two congregations and meeting-houses; a Presbyterian and a Seceder. It has been settled but twelve years, and already puts on the appearance of a long cultivated region. There is an Academy here in a very flourishing state; and the last session of the Assembly a charter was granted for a College.

AT WASHINGTON, the chief town of a county of the same name in Pennsylvania, situated on another branch of Chartier's Creek, we stopped to lodge.

A COURT-HOUSE and a large building for public offices, of brick ; and a Gaol and an Academy, of stone, with a large number of handsomely built dwelling-houses, give this town a very respectable appearance. It seems to be a place of considerable business, and of thriving manufactories and trade.

WEDNESDAY, *April 20.*

PASSED through ALEXANDRIA, a small town in Washington County, Pennsylvania, on the Virginia line. It contains between fifty and sixty dwelling-houses, and has a large and decent house for public worship. It is sixteen miles S. W. from Washington, and the same distance N. E. from Wheeling.

WE dined at *Shepherd's Mills* on Wheeling Creek, having winded along a most romantic valley between high mountains, and repeatedly crossed [seventeen times in about five miles] the beautiful stream running through it.*

THE proprietor of these mills resides in one of the best built and handsomest stone houses we saw on this side of the mountains.

QUITTING this secluded vale, we passed over a high chain of mountains, whence we

• Little Wheeling Creek.

overlooked the town of Wheeling, and enjoyed fine and extensive views of a hilly and well-wooded country, intersected by the river Ohio.—We then descended into the town.

WHEELING is a post-town, in Ohio County, Virginia, healthily and pleasantly situated on the sloping sides of a hill gracefully rising from the banks of the Ohio. It is laid out principally on one street ; and most of the houses are handsome, several being built with brick, and some with faced stone.

It is twelve miles S. W. of West Liberty, and fifty-four miles from Pittsburg ; three hundred and thirty-two miles from Philadelphia, and twelve miles above Grave Creek.

It is increasing very rapidly in population and in prosperous trade ; and is, next to Pittsburg, the most considerable place of embarkation to traders and emigrants, any where on the western waters. During the dry season great quantities of merchandize are brought hither, designed to supply the inhabitants on the Ohio river and the waters that flow into it ; as boats can go from

hence, when they cannot from places higher up the river.

BOAT-BUILDING is carried on at this place to a great extent; and several large keel boats and some vessels have been built.

OPPOSITE the town is a most beautiful island in the river, containing about four hundred acres. Interspersed with buildings, highly cultivated fields, some fine orchards, and copses of wood, it appears to great advantage from the town, and forms a very interesting part of the prospect. After the eyes have been strained in viewing the vast amphitheatre of country all around, or dazzled with tracing the windings of the river, they are agreeably rested and refreshed by the verdure and beauty of Wheeling Island.

AT Wheeling we left our carriage, and took passage down the river in a keel boat.

JUST below the town stands an old Fort, at the point of land formed by the junction of Big Wheeling Creek and the Ohio river.

THE passage down the river was extremely entertaining, exhibiting at every bend a change of scenery. Sometimes we were in the vicinity of dark forests, which threw a solemn shade over us as we glided by; sometimes we passed along overhang-

ing banks, decorated with blooming shrubs which timidly bent their light boughs to sweep the passing stream ; and sometimes around the shore of an island which tinged the water with a reflected landscape. The lively carols of the birds, which "sung among the branches," entertained us exceedingly, and gave life and pleasure to the woodland scene. The flocks of wild geese and ducks which swam upon the stream, the vast number of turkies, partridges, and quails we saw upon the shore, and the herds of deer or some other animals of the forest darting through the thickets, afforded us constant amusement.

FROM Fish Creek, on the Virginia shore, the country is flat on the banks of the river ; and, on the opposite side, generally broken and rough, without much bottom-land ; the mountains and hills mostly rising contiguous to the edge of the river. But, below the islands called "The Three Brothers," the bottom-lands on the N. W. side are extensive and rich.

HERE fine cultivated plains and rising settlements charm the eye amidst the boundless prospect of desolate wilds. When we see the land cleared of those enormous trees

with which it was overgrown, and the cliffs and quarries converted into materials for building, we cannot help dwelling upon the industry and art of man, which by dint of toil and perseverance can change the desert into a fruitful field, and shape the rough rock to use and elegance. When the solitary waste is peopled, and convenient habitations arise amidst the former retreats of wild beasts; when the silence of nature is succeeded by the buzz of employment, the congratulations of society, and the voice of joy; in fine, when we behold competence and plenty springing from the bosom of dreary forests,—what a lesson is afforded of the benevolent intentions of Providence!

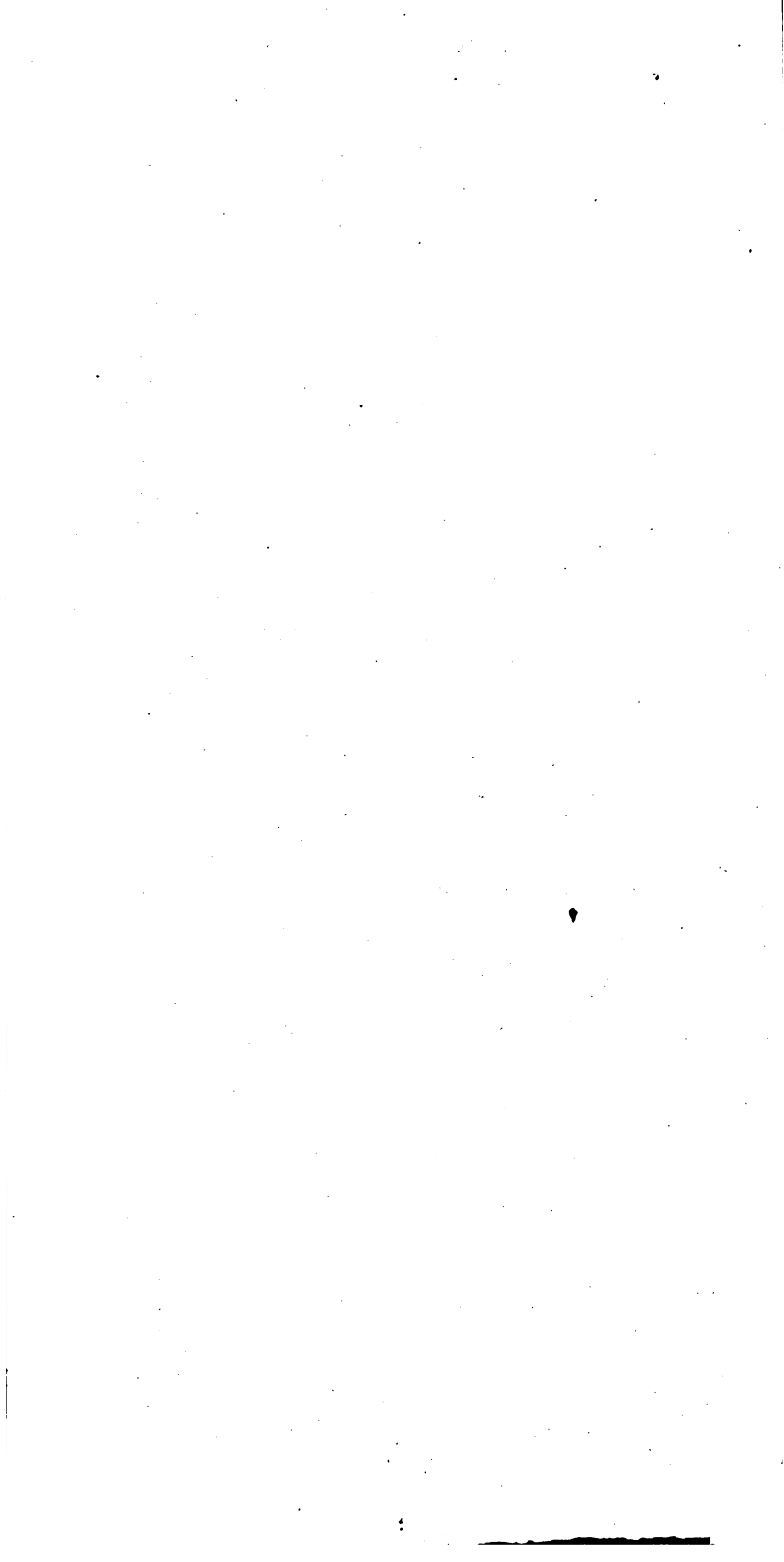
HAVING been part of three days upon the river, we arrived at MARIETTA, in the State of Ohio, on Saturday morning, April 23d.

THE second week after our arrival, in consequence of three or four rainy days, the water in the Ohio rose fifteen feet, and gave opportunity for several vessels, which were waiting for a flood, to set sail. Accordingly on May 4th the schooner “Dorcas and Sally,” of 70 tons, built at Wheeling and rigged at Marietta, dropped down the

river. The following day there passed down the schooner "Amity," of 103 tons, from Pittsburg, and the ship "Pittsburg," of 275 tons burden, from the same place, laden with seventeen hundred barrels of flour, with the rest of her cargo in flat-bottomed boats. In the evening the brig "Mary Avery," of 130 tons, built at Marietta, set sail.

THESE afforded an interesting spectacle to the inhabitants of this place, who saluted the vessels as they passed with three cheers, and by firing a small piece of ordnance from the banks.

WHILE at this place I collected several particulars respecting the History and Geography of the State of Ohio, from General PUTNAM, Judge GILMAN, Judge WOODBRIDGE, and others, who obligingly answered my many inquiries. The information thus obtained, together with that which resulted from various visits to neighbouring towns and excursions into the interior country, I have arranged by itself.



PART II.

Returning.

"What an excellent remedy, or, at least, what a palliative, for the sufferings of the head and heart, is TRAVELLING. Alternate weariness and rest leave no room for any train of ideas, and every thing conspires to render us as happy as if our sufferings were ended."

DUKE DE LA ROCHEFAUCALT LIANCOURT'S *Travels*.

Vol. I. p. 173.



JOURNAL.

MARIETTA.

I SOON found that the genial influences of a mild and salubrious climate, aided by habitual exercise, daily improved my bodily strength; while my mind, relieved of its cares, was constantly occupied and amused with the new and interesting scenery and the wonderful antiquities in this neighbourhood; and my spirits were soothed and cheered by the kind attentions of hospitality and friendship.

THUS led to indulge some encouraging prospects of restoration to health, my thoughts turned towards my distant home, which I had never expected to revisit. Taking an affectionate leave of my brother, who inclined to settle in the State of Ohio, and of my much esteemed friends at Marietta, accompanied by Mr. ADAMS, I set out homewards on Monday morning, June 6th.

I QUITTED with regret a place where I had passed a few weeks so pleasantly. I shall ever retain a grateful sense of the hospitality with which I was received, and of the respect and attention with which I was honored by the inhabitants of MARIETTA and BELLE PRÉ.

As we preferred traversing the woods to ascending the river in a boat, we returned to Wheeling on horseback.

THE industrious habits and neat improvements of the people on the west side of the river, are strikingly contrasted with those on the east. *Here*, in Ohio, they are intelligent, industrious, and thriving; *there*, on the back skirts of Virginia, ignorant, lazy, and poor. *Here* the buildings are neat, though small, and furnished in many instances with brick chimneys and glass windows; *there* the habitations are miserable cabins. *Here* the grounds are laid out in a regular manner, and inclosed by strong posts and rails; *there* the fields are surrounded by a rough zig-zag log fence. *Here* are thrifty young apple orchards; *there* the only fruit that is raised is the peach, *from which a good brandy is distilled!*

I HAD often heard a degrading character of the BACK SETTLERS ; and had now an opportunity of seeing it exhibited. The abundance of wild game allures them to be huntsmen. They not only find sport in this pursuit, but supply of provisions, together with considerable profit from the peltry. They neglect, of course, the cultivation of the land. They acquire rough and savage manners. Sloth and independence are prominent traits in their character ; to indulge the former is their principal enjoyment, and to protect the latter their chief ambition.

ANOTHER cause of the difference may be that, in the back counties of Virginia, every planter depends upon his NEGROES for the cultivation of his lands ; but in the State of Ohio, *where slavery is not allowed*, every farmer tills his ground HIMSELF. To all this may be added, that most of the "Back-wood's men," as they are called, are emigrants from foreign countries, but the State of Ohio was settled by people from NEW-ENGLAND, THE REGION OF INDUSTRY, ECONOMY, AND STEADY HABITS.

THE wilderness through which we rode often presented most delightful prospects, particularly as we approached the bank of the river, which opened and enlarged the view.

WE frequently remarked that the banks are higher at the margin, than at a little distance back. I account for it in this manner. Large trees, which are brought down the river by the inundations, are lodged upon the borders of the bank; but cannot be floated far upon the champaign, because obstructed by the growth of wood. Retaining their situation when the waters subside, they obstruct and detain the leaves and mud, which would else recoil into the stream, and thus, in process of time, form a bank higher than the interior flats.

TUESDAY, June 7.

THERE is something which impresses the mind with awe in the shade and silence of these vast forests. In deep solitude, alone with nature, we converse with GOD.

OUR course through the woods was directed by marked trees. As yet there is no road cut.

THERE is but little underwood; but on the sides of the creeks, and near the river,

the papaw (*Annona glabra*,) the spice bush, or wild pimento (*Laurus benzoin*,) and the dogberry (*cornus Florida*,) grow in the greatest abundance.

WE often stopped to admire the grapevines in these forests, which twine among and spread a canopy over the summits of the highest trees. Some are nine inches in diameter. They stretch from the root, which is often thirty and forty feet from the trunk of the tree, and ascend in a straight line to the first high limb, thirty and even sixty feet from the ground. How they have reached such an height, without the help of intermediate branches, is unaccountable.

ON the upper beach of one of the islands we saw a large flock of Turkey Buzzards, attracted there by a dead carcass that had floated down the river, and lodged upon the bar. These birds did not fly upon our approach.

WE reached TOMLINSON, a small settlement near Grave Creek, to lodge. We propose spending tomorrow here in viewing the surprising forts and the "Big Mound," in this vicinity.

WEDNESDAY, *June 8.*

" Behind me rises huge a reverend pile
Sole on this desert heath, a place of tombs,
Waste, desolate ; where Ruin dreary dwells,
Brooding o'er sightless skulls and crumbling bones."

WE went out this morning to examine the ancient monuments about Grave Creek. The town of Tomlinson is partly built upon one of the square forts. Several mounds are to be seen. I think there are nine within a mile. Three of them, which stand adjoining each other, are of superior height and magnitude to those which are most commonly to be met with. In digging away the side of one of these, in order to build a stable, many curious stone implements were found ; one resembled a syringe ; there were, also, a pestle, some copper beads of an oval shape, and several other articles. One of the mounds in Col. Bygg's garden was excavated in order to make an ice-house. It contained a vast number of human bones, a variety of stone tools, and a kind of stone signet of an oval shape, two inches in length, with a figure in relievo resembling a note of admiration, surrounded by two raised rims. Capt. Wilson, who presented the stone to my companion Mr. Adams, observed that it was exactly the figure of

the brand with which the Mexican horses were marked.* One of the mounds was surrounded by a regular ditch and parapet, with only one entrance. The tumulus was about twelve feet high, and the parapet five.

THE "*Big grave*," as it is called, is a most astonishing mound. We measured the perpendicular height, and it was sixty-seven feet and a half. By the measurement of George Millar, Esq. of Wheeling, it is sixty-eight feet. Its sides are quite steep. The diameter of the top is fifty-five feet : but the apex seems to have caved in; for the present summit forms a basin, three or four feet in depth. Not having a surveyor's chain, we could not take the circumference, but judged that its base covered more than half an acre. It is overgrown with large trees on all sides. Near the top is a white oak of three feet diameter; one still larger grows on the eastern side about half way down. The mound sounds hollow. Undoubtedly its contents will be numerous, curious, and calculated to develop in a farther degree the history of the antiquities which abound in this part of our country.

* THIS singular marking-stone is now deposited in Mr. Turell's Cabinet of Curiosities in Boston.

As there are no excavations near the mound, and no hills or banks of earth, we infer that it must have been principally formed of sods skimmed from the surface, or of earth brought from a great distance. The labour of collecting such a prodigious quantity must have been inconceivably great. And when we consider the multitude of workmen, the length of time, and the expense, requisite to form such a stupendous mound ; when we reflect upon the spirit of ambition which suggested the idea of this monument, of great but simple magnificence, to the memory of some renowned prince or warrior, we cannot but regret that the name and the glory it was designed to perpetuate are gone—LOST IN THE DARKNESS OF THE GRAVE !

THURSDAY, *June 9.*

THE route from Tomlinson to Wheeling was very romantic. Sometimes we passed through shaded vales of towering trees, and sometimes on a winding road along the steep sides of a precipice, at the bottom of which flowed the beautiful Ohio. The passage is circuitous and narrow, and guarded from the steep descent to the river by a slight parapet of logs or stones. If

you look below, you fear that the stumbling horse will precipitate you among crags and trees to the river's edge; while from above, loosened rocks seem to threaten to crush you by a fall.

ON these declivities grow the mountain raspberry (*Rubus montanus floridus*,) in great plenty. It is a handsome bush; and the flower, which is of a pale pink colour, and of the size and appearance of that of the sweet-briar, or hedge rose, gives it a very ornamental appearance. We were told that the fruit is large, and exceedingly delicious.

FRIDAY, *June 10.*

LEAVE Wheeling, and proceed homewards in our carriage. Lodge at DONEGALA, in Washington County, Pennsylvania.

SATURDAY, *June 11.*

PASS through Washington and arrived at BROWNSVILLE to spend the Sabbath. The remarks I made upon the situation of this place have been transferred to the preceding account of the settlements on the Monongahela river.

MONDAY, June 13.

DINED, and spent the afternoon at **UNIONTOWN**, in company with the worthy Judge **ADDISON**, Judge **ROBERTS**, and the Judges, lawyers, and gentlemen of the circuit Court of Fayette County.

UNIONTOWN is the shire town of the County. It is a very pleasant and thriving place, situated near Redstone Creek, and principally built upon one straight street, the side walks of which are neatly paved with large flat stones. It contains about one hundred and twenty houses, many of them well built, and some quite handsome. The public buildings are a meeting-house, and a stone Gaol. There is a printing-office in the town which issues a weekly news-paper. Several manufactures are carried on in the place, and much business done in the mercantile line to very great advantage. Though the town has been settled but fifteen years, it is, next to Pittsburg and Wheeling, the most flourishing town through which we passed on the western side of the mountains. Near it are some valuable merchant-mills; and in the county are eighteen furnaces and iron works, and several distilleries.

TOWARDS evening we pursued our journey as far as **CONNELSVILLE**, where we slept. This town has been settled eight years. It is pleasantly situated on the **Yohiogany**; and contains about eighty houses, and four hundred inhabitants.

TUESDAY, June 14.

THROUGH woody and rugged ways we passed the **CHESNUT RIDGE**, and **LAUREL HILL**, and reached **SOMERSET** to lodge: a distance of thirty-three miles. This is a pretty place, the shire town of the County of the same name. It has been settled eight years; contains about fifty houses, several of them well built; some merchants' stores, shops of artists, a meeting-house, and a handsome Court-house and Gaol built with stone.

FINDING the afternoon too far spent to admit of another stage, we concluded to pass the night here. After a repast at the inn, we walked out to view the place, and inhale the cool breezes of declining day. The sun was just sinking below the western mountains, and fringed their tops with a rich variety of fiery hues, which died away into the most delicate tints of purple. We stood contemplating this scene of admirable

beauty, till the grey shades of evening shut it out from the view.

WEDNESDAY, *June 15.*

BEGINNING now to ascend the steep sides of the ALLEGHANY, the road is rough and tiresome, and the prospect assumes a wilder and more romantic appearance at every step we advance.

WE crossed a considerable stream which dashes over the rocks from the declivity of the mountain, and makes the south fork of *Buffalo-lick Creek*; one of the principal branches of the Yohiogany river. It issues from a spring near the top of the mountain. The indistinct echoes of the distant waterfall, and the plaintive murmurs of the breeze breaking in upon the stillness of the desert region, constitute an accompaniment corresponding with the solemnity and grandeur of the whole scene.

WE dined at Seybour's on the top of the mountain. We then visited the beautiful spring, near the house, on the easterly brow of the mountain, which is the source of *Caientuck*, or *Will's Creek*, whose waters enter the Potomack at Fort Cumberland, an outer post built by General Braddock in 1755.

NEXT we walked up to the higher ground, to enjoy the prospect afforded by this stupendous elevation.

FROM this summit a sweep of hundreds of miles is visible, except where remote intervening mountains break the line of the horizon, which in other parts is lost in the interminable azure wherewith the heaven and the earth are blended. Ideas of immensity swelled and exalted our minds as we contemplated a prospect partaking so much of infinitude ; and we felt some wonderful relations to an universe without boundary or end.

DESCENDING the mountain, we reached Metzker's, an obscure inn, to lodge.

THURSDAY, June 16.

WE rose early in the morning, and pursued our journey. For several miles we had an excellent road on the top of **DRY RIDGE**. The sky was clear. The stars shone brightly. All was solemn and still, as if "nature felt a pause." For some time we but dimly discerned our way ; but, as the twilight became brighter, the prospect opened before us. The increasing light of dawning day extended the stretch of picturesque scenery. The horizon assumed a

hue of tawny red, which gradually heightened into ruddy tints, and formed a glowing tiara to encircle the splendors of the rising sun. The orb of day rose with uncommon grandeur among clouds of purple, red, and gold, which mingling with the serene azure of the upper sky, composed a richness and harmony of colouring which we never saw surpassed. The vapours of the night rested in the vallies below, and seemed to the view one vast ocean, through which the projecting peaks and summits of mountains looked like clusters of islands. The whole scene was novel and interesting in the highest degree. But we soon had to descend, and were immersed in fog and vapour, and shut out from the pleasant light of the sun for nearly half the day. The next mountain, however, raised us above these low clouds, and presented us with a view of the clear and unveiled sky.

MAKING a journey of twenty-eight miles this day, we arrived at Martin's, by the crossings of the Juniata, and put up for the night.

FRIDAY, *June 17.*

PASSING the SIDELING HILLS, we reach McCONNEL'S TOWN, a delightful,

well-watered village in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, to dine. It is situated in the valley, or, as it is called "the Cove," between **SIDELING** and **NORTH MOUNTAIN**. It has been built eight years; contains about eighty houses, several of them handsomely built with brick or stone, a number of stores and shops, and a small Dutch meeting-house.

QUITTING this sequestered place, we ascended the **NORTH MOUNTAIN**, and enjoyed from its top a variegated and magnificent prospect. Deep below we saw the town and beautiful vale we had passed, with the meandering stream which runs through it. Scattered houses, and rich cultivated farms, formed an interesting contrast with the rugged mountains with which they were environed. On the north and west the prospect is circumscribed by ranges of mountains; but on the east and south a prodigious expanse of country is laid open to the eye, and the senses are almost bewildered in contemplating the vastness of the scene.

To wander through the shady grove, to contemplate the verdant pasture and the field of ripening grain, or to admire the

flowery beauties of the garden, may afford a pleasant recreation ; but the majestic features of the uncultivated wilderness, and the extensive views of nature gained from the brows of a lofty mountain, produce an expansion of fancy and an elevation of thought more dignified and noble. When these great scenes of creation open upon the view, they rouse an admiration exalting as it is delightful : and while the eye surveys at a glance the immensity of heaven and earth, the mind is rendered conscious of its innate dignity, and recognises those great and comprehensive powers with which it is endowed. THE SUBLIME IN NATURE, which, in its effect is equally solemn and pleasing, captivates while it awes, and charms while it elevates and expands the soul.

SATURDAY, *June 18.*

WE tarried last night at Campbell's at the *Cold Springs*, where we met with the most excellent accommodations, and lodging peculiarly refreshing to weary way-worn travellers ; and rose this morning with renovated strength and spirits to resume our journey.

WE stopped at CHAMBERSBURG to breakfast. This is a fine town, situated on Conogocheague Creek, through which might be opened an easy communication with the Potomack. It is a post-town, and the capital of Franklin County, in Pennsylvania; and is principally built on two large streets which intersect each other at right angles, leaving a public square in the centre. It contains about two hundred and fifty houses, handsomely built of brick or stone; two Presbyterian churches; a Court-house of brick, and a stone Gaol. There is a printing-office in the place, and a paper-mill in the vicinity. It is a situation favourable to trade and manufactures, and every thing looks lively and thriving. The land in the neighbourhood appears rich and fertile, and is highly cultivated.

WE dined at Horne's on the top of the SOUTH MOUNTAIN, and slept at OXFORD, a small town which has been built nine years, but does not appear to much advantage.

LORD'S DAY, *June 19.*

WISHING to attend public worship at Yorktown, we rose early this morning and arrived there by nine o'clock; having passed

through ABBOT'S TOWN, a pretty flourishing village, the chief town of Adams County.

MONDAY, *June 20.*

YORKTOWN is a fine place, in pleasantness vying with Lancaster, in neatness exceeding it. It is a post-town, and capital of the county of York. It is situated on the east side of Codorus Creek, which empties into the Susquehannah. It is regularly laid out, principally on two main streets which cross each other at right angles. It contains more than five hundred houses, several of which are handsomely built of brick, and some of stone. The public buildings are a German Lutheran, a German Calvinist, a Presbyterian, a Roman Catholic, and a Moravian Church; a Quaker meeting-house; a Court house; a stone Gaol; a Record office, and an Academy.

HENCE our journey was through *Lancaster, Reading, and Bethelehem*, in Pennsylvania; *Warwick and Fishkill*, in New York; and *Farmington and Hartford* in Connecticut.

WE reached home the beginning of July.

— "O quid solutis est beatius curis,
Cum mens onus reponit, ac peregrino
Labore fessi, venimus Larem ad nostrum!"

ITINERARY.

THE following directory of the Roads and Distances over the mountains, from Lancaster in Pennsylvania, may be of use to explain some particulars in the preceding Journal, and prove of service to those who may have occasion to make the same tour.*

Towns.	Inns.	Distances in miles.
From LANCASTER		
to Big Chickey's	Cockran's	- 9
Elizabeth town	<i>Black horse</i>	- 9
Middletown	- - -	- 9
<i>Chambers' ferry</i> over the Susquehannah		6
¶ <i>Silver springs</i> †	- - -	8
Carlisle	- - -	10
Mount rock	<i>Grand Turk</i>	- 10
Shippensburg	- - -	11
Straßburg	- - -	11
<i>Over TWO MOUNTAINS to Fannetsburg</i>		7
<i>Over the THIRD MOUNTAIN to</i> }		4
Burnt Cabins		
<i>Over SIDELING HILLS to Wilds</i>		13
<i>Crossings of the Juniata</i> ¶Martin's		9
	¶Graham's	8

* THOSE places where the best entertainment for travellers is furnished, are distinguished by this mark.¶

† At this place guests are regaled with a repast of fine trout.

Towns.	lana.	Distances in miles.
Bedford*	- - - - -	6
<i>Forks of the road</i> †	¶Smith's	4
<i>Glade road</i>	Metzker's	10
<i>Top of the ALLEGHANY</i>	<i>White horse</i>	11
Somerlet	¶Webster's	13
LAUREL HILL	- - - - -	8
	Behmer's	3
<i>Jones's Mill</i>	- - - - -	6
Mount Pleasant	- - - - -	11
Westmoreland	¶McKean's	5
<i>Budd's ferry over the</i>	<i>Yohiogany</i>	8
Pittsburg	¶Pure fountain	28
Cannonsburg	<i>Black horse</i>	18
Washington	<i>Indian Queen</i>	9
Alexandria	- - - - -	16
<i>Shepherd's Mills</i>	- - - - -	9
Wheeling‡	¶Goodwin's	7
Down the river to MARIETTA	-	95

* FROM Bedford to Baltimore 143 miles, and to Pittsburg 111 miles.

† THE southernmost road is called the *Glade road*, and is considered as the best except after heavy rains; the northernmost is called the *Old or Forbes's road*, and goes by Fort Ligonier. These roads unite twenty-eight miles on this side of Pittsburg.

‡ THE whole distance from Boston to Wheeling, the road we went, is 817 miles, and from Philadelphia 472 miles.

RETURNING.

Town.	Inns.	Distances in miles.
From Marietta to		
Newport -	¶ Dana's -	16
	Williamson's	14
	¶ McBride's	12
<i>Hurd's ferry across the Ohio</i>	<i>Hurd's</i>	12
<i>Fish Creek -</i>	<i>- - -</i>	8
Grave Creek	¶ Bigg's -	12
Wheeling -	¶ Goodwin's	12
Donegala -	<i>- - -</i>	23
Washington	<i>Indian Queen</i>	9
	¶ Hawkin's	13
Brownsville or Redstone	¶ Jenkinson's	12
Union-town	¶ Collins's -	12
Connellsville -	¶ Welles' -	11
CHESNUT RIDGE	¶ Woodruff	9
	Bachelor's -	5
<i>Top of LAUREL HILL.</i>	<i>Slaucher's</i>	4
Somerict -	Webster's -	14
	McDommet's	8
<i>Top of ALLEGHANY</i>	<i>- - -</i>	6
	Strotler's -	7
	Metzker's -	4
<i>Forks of the road</i>	Bonnet's -	9
	¶ Smith's -	1
End of the Glade road.		

Towns.	Inns.	Distances in miles.
Bedford	- - - -	4
	¶Graham's*	6
<i>Crossings of the Juniata, ¶Martin's†</i>		8
<i>[Then, to go by Chambersburg, take the road on the S. E. side of SIDELING HILLS]</i>		
McConnellstown	Beckwith's	8
	¶Davis's	9
	Campbell's	5
Chambersburg	- - - -	9
	McKean's	4
	Brigham's	4
	Horne's	5
	<i>Cross Keys</i>	7
	<i>Lion</i>	3
	Murphy's	8
Oxford	- - - -	2
Abbot's town	- - - -	4
	¶King's	4
	Wolfe's	6
Yorktown	¶Upp's	5
	<i>Wright's ferry</i>	12
Lancaster	Swan's	10

* See the preceding Journal.

† NEAT chambers, clean beds, and soft pillows; sweet water, and assiduous attendance.

THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS,

From April 6 to June 13, 1803.

Days of the month.	Times of observation.	Place.	Wind.	Weather.	
APRIL. <i>Fahrenheit. deg.</i>					
6	VI. A.M. 34	Carlisle in Pennsylvania.	N.W.	Fair all day.	
	II. P.M. 64	127 miles from Philad.	S.W.		
7	X. A.M. 52	Strausburg, at the foot of the mountain.	N.	Fair all day.	
	XI. A.M. 58	Top of the mountain.	W.N.W.		
	XII. M. 67	Valley below.			
	I. P.M. 57	Top of the second ridge.	W.		
	III. P.M. 69	Functsburg; 2d valley.			
	V. P.M. 72	Top of third mountain.	S.W.		
8	VII. P.M. 60	Burnt Cabins; 3d valley.	W.S.W.	Fair all day. Hazy. Fair, except while enveloped with clouds on the side of the mountain.	
	VI. A.M. 48	Same place.			
	X. A.M. 62	Foot of Sideling mountain.			
9	XII. M. 56	} Borders of the Juniata. }	N.W.	Fair.	
	II. P.M. 65				
	V. P.M. 58				
10	VIII. A.M. 39	} same place. }		Fair.	
	XI. A.M. 62				
11	II. P.M. 68	Bedford.		} Fair.	
	VII. A.M. 54				
	II. P.M. 78				Foot of the Alleghany.
	VII. P.M. 52				
	VI. A.M. 55				
12	XII. M. 74	Somerset.	E. W. W. W.	Smoky. Smoky all day	
	V. P.M. 77				
	VII. P.M. 60				
	VI. A.M. 57				
	X. A.M. 64				
13	XII. M. 81	Bottom of Laurel Hill.	S.W.	Hazy. Fair. Smoky.	
	VII. P.M. 77				
	VI. A.M. 70				
	II. P.M. 65				
	VII. P.M. 68				
14	VI. A.M. 70	} same place (Westmoreland and County.) }		Shower.	
	II. P.M. 65				
	VII. P.M. 68				
	VI. A.M. 58				
	X. A.M. 61				
15	VII. P.M. 55	Pittsburg.	N.W. W.	} Rain. Cloudy. Snow in the night. Clear. Flurry of snow Clouds.	
	IX. P.M. 49				
	VII. A.M. 33				
	XII. M. 48				
16	VI. P.M. 46	} same place. }			
	VI. P.M. 46				

Days of the month.	Times of observation.	Place.	Wind.	Weather.
17	VII. A.M. 44 XII. M. 46 VI. P.M. 45	Pittsburg.	S.E.	Fair.*
18	VII. A.M. 44 XII. M. 63 VII. P.M. 60	same place.	S.E. by E.	Fair & pleasant
19	VII. A.M. 45 II. P.M. 72 VII. P.M. 62	Pittsburg. Cannonburg. Washington.	S.S.W.	Fair.
20	X. A.M. 62 III. P.M. 78	10 miles beyond Wash. Shepherd's mills on Wheeling Creek.		Fair.
21	VI. P.M. 68 VII. A.M. 62 II. P.M. 75	Wheeling. same place. Capinat Island on the Ohio, 101 miles below Pittsburg.		Shower early in morn.
	VII. P.M. 72	Fish Creek, 110 miles below Pittsburg.		Fair.
22	VII. A.M. 64 II. P.M. 73 VII. P.M. 65	Long reach on the Ohio 127 miles below Pitts- burg. Long reach. Head of Muskingum R.		Fair.
23	VII. A.M. 64 II. P.M. 65 V. P.M. 63	Marietta.	S.E. and by S.	Rainy.
24	VII. A.M. 64 II. P.M. 68 V. P.M. 65		S.S.W.	Rainy.
25	VII. A.M. 65 II. P.M. 60 V. P.M. 61	same place.	S.W. & W.	Rainy.
26	VII. A.M. 46 II. P.M. 60 V. P.M. 58	same place.	E.N.E.	Cloudy. Fair.
27	VII. A.M. 48 XII. M. 61 V. P.M. 57	same place.	E. and by S.	Fair.
28	VII. A.M. 55 XII. M. 75 V. P.M. 64	same place.	W.S.W.	Fair.
29	VII. A.M. 59 XII. M. 70 V. P.M. 68	same place.	S.W.	Fair.
30	VII. A.M. 61 XII. M. 76 V. P.M. 75	same place.	S.W. and by W.	Fair. Hazy.
MAY. 1	VII. A.M. 70 XII. M. 70 V. P.M. 68	same place.	Fresh wind W.N.W.	Fair.

* From this all our direction has been south by the amount of more than a degree

Days of the month.	Time of observation.	Place.	Wind.	Weather.
2	VII. A.M. 6 ² XII. M. 61 V. P.M. 50	Marietta.	N.W.	Fair. Slight frost in the night.
3	VII. A.M. 55 XII. M. 58 V. P.M. 55	same place.	N.W.	Fair.
4	VII. A.M. 51 XII. M. 62 V. P.M. 58	same place.	S.S.W.	Fair.
5	VII. A.M. 56 XII. M. 62 V. P.M. 59	same place.	W.N.W.	Fair.
6	VII. A.M. 51 XII. M. 58 V. P.M. 52	Bellpré.	N.	Remarkably cold for this region.
7	VII. A.M. 44 XII. M. 52 V. P.M. 37	same place.	N.N.W.	Fall of snow : very unusual here, and more than fell at any one time in the winter.
8	VII. A.M. 38 XII. M. 56 V. P.M. 55	same place.	N.N.W.	Fair.
9	VII. A.M. 53 XII. M. 58 V. P.M. 56	same place.		Fair.
10	VII. A.M. 55 XII. M. 62 V. P.M. 58	same place.	N.W.	Fair.
11	VII. A.M. 65 XII. M. 70 V. P.M. 71	Marietta.	W.S.W.	Fair.
12	VII. A.M. 65 XII. M. 80 V. P.M. 77	same place.	W. and by N.	Fair.
13	VII. A.M. 68 XII. M. 82 V. P.M. 79	same place.		Fair.
14	VII. A.M. 72 XII. M. 80 V. P.M. 79	Marietta. 8 miles up the Muskingum.		Fair. Thunder-shower. Fazy.
15	VII. A.M. 71 XII. M. 78 V. P.M. 76	At Rainbow, a little village 12 miles up the Muskingum.		Fair.
16	VII. A.M. 78 XII. M. 83 V. P.M. 77	Up the Muskingum. 18 miles from Marietta.		Broken clouds Thun. shower.
17	VII. A.M. 62 XII. M. 85 V. P.M. 80	Waterford, 25 miles from Marietta.		Fair.

Days of the month.	Times of observation	Place.	Wind.	Weather.
18	VII. A.M. 63 XII. M. 80 V. P.M. 77	Waterford.		Fair.
19	VII. A.M. 82 XII. M. 84 V. P.M. 86	Returning from Waterford.		Showery. Clouds united from the N.E. and S.W. with a heavy thunder shower.
20	VII. A.M. 71 XII. M. 76 V. P.M. 73	Marietta.	W.N.W.	Cloudy. Fair.
21	VII. A.M. 63 XII. M. 69 V. P.M. 65	same place.	W.N.W.	Cloudy.
22	VII. A.M. 64 XII. M. 69 V. P.M. 68	same place.	W.N.W. N.N.E.	Rainy. Fair.
23	VII. A.M. 65 XII. M. 66 V. P.M. 60	same place.	S.S.W. S.W.	Cloudy. Rain. Cloudy.
24	VII. A.M. 70 XII. M. 71 V. P.M. 68	same place.		Fair. Thun. shower.
25	VII. A.M. 64 XII. M. 68 V. P.M. 66	same place.		Fair. Cloudy. Thun. shower.
26	VII. A.M. 65 XII. M. 68 V. P.M. 65	same place.		Fair. Flying clouds, & distant thun.
27	VII. A.M. 64 XII. M. 75 V. P.M. 63	same place.	E.N.E.	Fair.
28	VII. A.M. 62 XII. M. 68 V. P.M. 64	Bellepré.		Fair.
29	VII. A.M. 58 XII. M. 63 V. P.M. 56	same place.		Fair.
30	VII. A.M. 59 XII. M. 72 V. P.M. 70	same place.		Fair.
31	VII. A.M. 58 XII. M. 81 V. P.M. 60	Vienna, a little village on the Ohio, in the State of Virginia.		Fair.
JUNE 1	VII. A.M. 71 XII. M. 80 V. P.M. 76	Marietta.		Fair. Scattered clouds.
2	VII. A.M. 72 XII. M. 85 V. P.M. 81	same place.		Fair.

Days of the month.	Times of observation.	Place.	Wind.	Weather.			
3	VII. A.M. 72 XII. M. 79 V. P.M. 74	Marietta.	S.S.W.	} Rainy. 1 hunder.			
4	VII. A.M. 71 XII. M. 74 V. P.M. 72				same place.	S.W. and by W.	} Rainy.
5	VII. A.M. 69 XII. M. 77 V. P.M. 62						
6	VII. A.M. 67 XII. M. 75 V. P.M. 63	Marietta. 25 miles up the river. 18 do.		} Fair.			
7	VII. A.M. 66 XII. M. 77 V. P.M. 62				same place. 63 miles up the river. Grave Creek.		} Fair.
8	VII. A.M. 69 XII. M. 76 V. P.M. 70						
9	VII. A.M. 64 XII. M. 73 V. P.M. 72	} Wheeling.		} Fair.			
10	VII. A.M. 68 XII. M. 84 V. P.M. 78				Wheeling. 12 miles from Wheeling. Donegala, a small town in Pennsylvania.		} Fair.
11	VII. A.M. 74 XII. M. 84 V. P.M. 82						
12	VII. A.M. 72 XII. M. 84 V. P.M. 83	same place. } Brownsville.*		} Fair. } hunder- } shower in the evening.			

* At this place I was so unfortunate as to break my Thermometer.

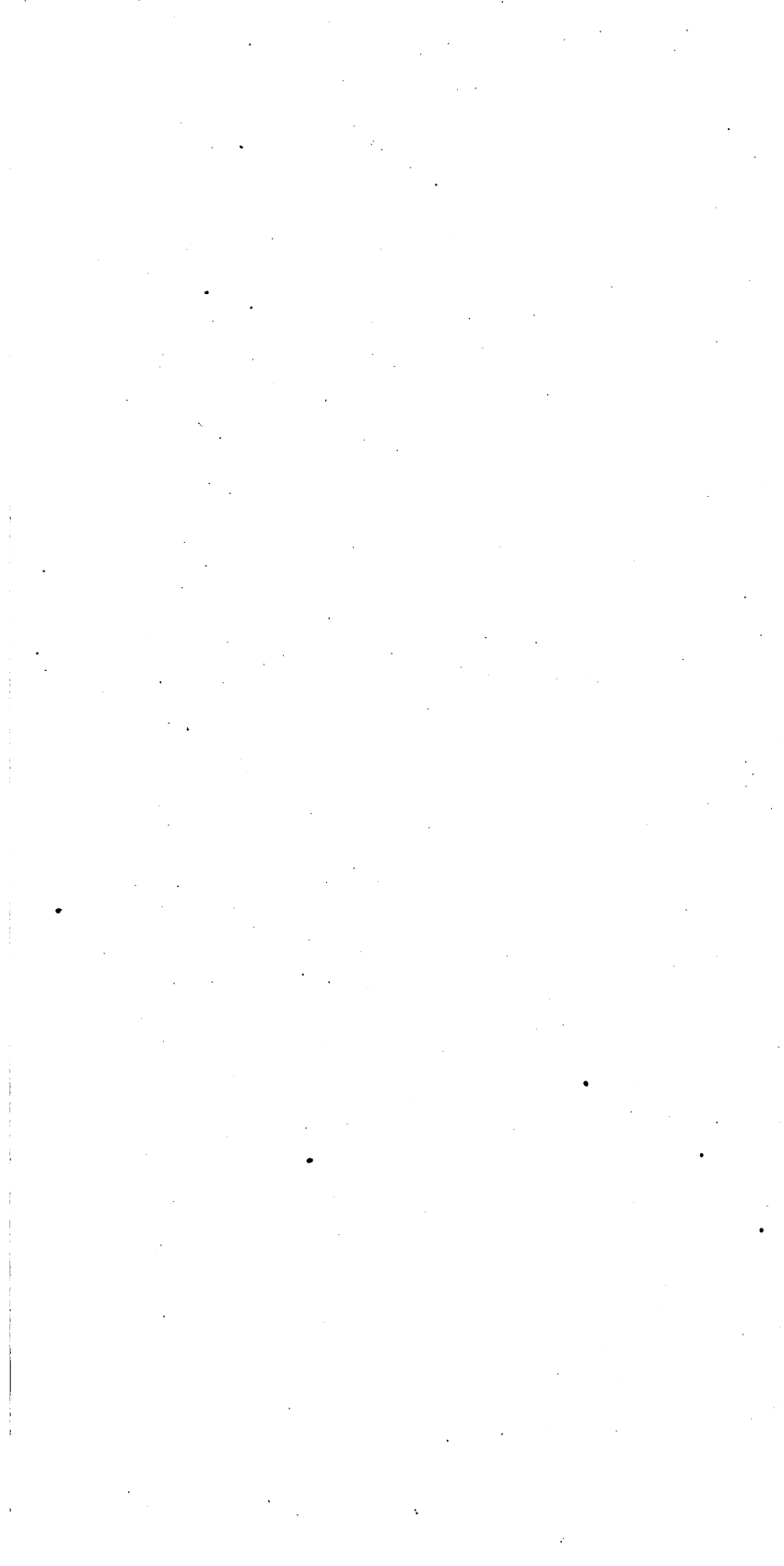
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

MADE AT GRENVILLE COLLEGE IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE,

By WILLIAM CHANDLER, A.M. one of the Tutors.

March, 1803.				Observations.
Thermometer.				The greatest degree of cold was on the 2d in the morning: the greatest degree of heat on the 26th P.M. Prevalent winds from S. to W. A very little snow on the 9th. From the 1st to 7th fair; on the 7th and 8th much rain, and some thunder; on the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, and 27th rain, much wind, and thunder. The remaining days sunshine and pleasant. Peach trees in bloom the latter end of this month.
Times of observation.	Highest	Lowest	Mean.	
Morning.	65	63	44	
Noon.	73	20	58	
P.M.	75	20	63	
Barometer.				
A.M.	28,80	28,14	28,50	
M.	28,80	28,18	28,50	
P.M.	28,78	28,33	28,55	
April.				
Thermometer.				The greatest degree of cold was on the 17th; the greatest degree of heat was on the 29th. Prevalent winds from S. to N W. Rain on the 4th, 15th, 20th, 22d, 23d, and 25th. The atmosphere was very smoky a considerable part of the remaining days. On the 17th, 18th, and 19th were frosts which destroyed the young fruit, and the principal part of the mast. Not much thunder this month.
Times of observation.	Highest	Lowest	Mean.	
A.M.	70	32	55	
M.	78	50	(u)	
P.M.	82	54	70	
Barometer.				
A.M.	28,74	28,21	28,57	
M.	28,70	28,21	28,58	
P.M.	28,79	28,42	28,57	
May.				
Thermometer.				The greatest degree of heat was on the 17th; the least on the 9th, when there was frost. Rain on the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 22d, 24th, 25th, and 26th; the other days were fair; but few of them smoky. Not much thunder this month.
Times of observation.	Highest	Lowest	Mean.	
A.M.	70	44	61	
M.	82	58	73	
P.M.	86	60	75	
Barometer.				
A.M.	28,90	28,26	28,52	
M.	28,91	28,26	28,52	
P.M.	28,80	28,27	28,54	
June.				
Thermometer.				Greatest degree of heat on the 17th and 27th, least on the 6th. Rain on the 4th, 5th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 18th, and 19th. The remainder of the month pleasant. No days smoky. The measles have prevailed this, and the preceding months, with greater severity than had been known before. In many instances they proved fatal.
Times of observation.	Highest	Lowest	Mean.	
A.M.	76	61	60	
M.	83	72	78	
P.M.	87	72	84	
Barometer.				
A.M.	28,83	28,31	28,54	
M.	28,81	28,22	28,56	
P.M.	28,77	28,20	28,51	

July.				Observations.
Thermometer.				<p>The greatest degree of heat was on the 12th and 13th; the least on the 6th and 7th. The thermometer has stood at 90 two or three times at between III. and IV. P.M. We had rain on the 2d, 4th, 16th, 17th, and 24th.</p> <p>For the two last months the prevalent winds were from S. W. to W. We have very few winds from the east. Storms are heard to roar in the mountains, fifteen miles south of this place, for one or more days before they come.</p>
Times of observation.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	
A.M.	77	64	71	
M.	86	72	79	
P.M.	89	75	73	
Barometer.				
A.M.	28,79	28,39	28,58	
M.	28,87	28,33	28,59	
P.M.	28,78	28,34	28,57	
Note. The time of P. M. observation is a little past the greatest heat of the day.				



NOTICE.

THE accounts of what has been usually called "the Western Territory," which have as yet been published, are very brief, imperfect, and wrought up with many exaggerations. The author of this Geographical sketch of that part of it which now forms **THE STATE OF OHIO**, has been careful to make fair observations, and to collect correct information; and he has endeavoured to give such a statement as will convey a just description of the region he visited. To many these particulars will be new, and it is hoped they will prove acceptable to all who may honor this work with a perusal. To the *Patrist*, the true friend of America, they cannot fail of proving interesting. He will be pleased with being informed that enterprising emigrants are forming settlements far in the interior of the country, and converting the dreary wilderness into fruitful fields. While the *Antiquarian* will be gratified with a description of those stupendous monuments which have been discovered on the banks of Muskingum and Scioto—**THE SOLITARY EVIDENCES OF A GREAT POPULATION IN SOME REMOTE, FORGOTTEN, PERIOD.**

C O N T E N T S.

BOUNDARIES, quantity of land, &c.
Face of the country, soil, and productions.
Climate.
Minerals.
Rivers.
Fish.
Counties and Towns.
Navigation.
Exports.
Antiquities.
Curiosities.
Government.
History.
Indian Wars.

APPENDIX.

**Letter to the Earl of Hillsborough on the
navigation of the Ohio.**
Act of Congress forming the State.
Constitution of the State.
**Account of the destruction of the Moravian
settlements on the Muskingum.**
Wayne's treaty.

STATE OF OHIO.

Admitted into the Union by an Act of
Congress, April 28, 1802.

Boundaries.] “ON the east by the Pennsylvania line, on the south by the Ohio river to the mouth of the Great Miami river; on the west by the line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami aforesaid; and on the north by an east and west line drawn through the southerly extreme of lake Michigan, running east after intersecting the due north line aforesaid from the mouth of the Great Miami until it intersects lake Erie on the territorial line, and thence with the same through lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line aforesaid.”

THESE limits include the “Seven ranges of townships,” surveyed and laid out by an ordinance of Congress passed May 20, 1785, the original purchase of the “Ohio Com-

pany ;”* the “donation lands,” specified in the Act of Congress, April 21, 1792. Col. Symmes’ purchase ;† the “Virginia military lands ;”‡ and what is called “the Connecticut reserve.”

THE following particulars respecting the quantity of land, &c. were furnished by my respected friend the Honorable RUFUS PUTNAM, Esq. and accompanied the Map of the State.

“THE State of Ohio, exclusive of the waters of Lake Erie and Sandusky, contains by this Map 25,043,637 acres, or 39,128 square miles nearly.

“THE Indian title is extinguished to all the lands east and south of the following boundary, viz. Beginning at the mouth of Cayahoga river, and running up the same to the portage, and by the portage and the Tuscarowa branch to the Indian boundary line above Fort Lawrence, thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami river running into the Ohio, at or near

* Contracted for in 1787. Confirmed by Act of Congress, April 21, 1792.

† See Act of Congress, April 12, 1792 ; another, May 5, 1792.

‡ Act of Congress, July 17, 1788. August 10, 1790. June 9, 1794.

which stood Loromic's store, and where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio and St. Mary's river, and thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; then southwesterly in a direct line to the Ohio. Also to two tracts of two miles square, five tracts of six miles square, part of a tract of twelve miles square, and another of six miles square, lying among the Indian lands, and noted in the Map.

"THE whole of the lands in which the Indian title is extinguished amounts to 17,409,717 acres; agreeably to the following statement:

	Acres.
Connecticut reserve east of Cay-	
ahoga - - -	1,984,750
Military Tract - -	2,527,126
Ohio Company land, including	
reserves, &c. - -	1,228,168
Remaining lands E. of the Scioto	5,340,758
Virginia reservation - -	3,642,195
West of the Virginia reservation	2,485,760
Small tract among the Indian lands	200,960
	<hr/>
	17,409,717

“OF these lands there are appropriated for an University, an Academy, Schools, and the support of religion, 580,159

Private property 8,418,068

—————8,998,227

Remain for the future disposition of Congress } 8,411,490

“WITH respect to the amount of lands in the State, the uncertainty chiefly respects the Indian lands and Virginia reservation; the rest have all been surveyed: and, having surveyed the Indian boundary, the Scioto, and Little Miami, with a line from the head spring of the Little Miami; and corrected Hutchins’s Map from the Scioto to the Little Miami, our calculation of the Virginia reservation cannot be very erroneous: but as there has been no line run east from the south bend of Lake Michigan, our Map in that northern part may not be accurate.”*

THE report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, January 13, 1803, gives the following estimate of the quantity

* Gen. Putnam’s letter, dated Marietta, Jan. 9, 1804.

of Public Lands within the Indian boundary line N. W. of the river Ohio.

East of Scioto River.

Estimated acres.

Steubenville district contains 1,861,124 $\frac{8}{100}$

Marietta district - 1,303,841 $\frac{7}{100}$

Chillicothe district - 2,090,402 $\frac{7}{100}$

[Granted to Settlers at Gallipolis 24,000

do. Canada and Nova Scotia

refugees - - 43,040]

Military Tract - - 2,539,110

[Granted to United Brethren 12,550

Ebenezer Zane's location - 539 $\frac{7}{100}$

Military locations ascertained 1,034,556 $\frac{7}{100}$

do. estimated 11,473 $\frac{6}{100}$]

Ohio Company reservation 80,000

West of the Virginia Military Lands.

East of Great Miami, viz.

Part of Ludlow's survey not in-

cluded in Symmes's patent 232,268

Reservation in Symmes's patent 27,732

North of Ludlow's survey, esti-

mated - - - 760,000

— 1,020,000

West of Great Miami, being

the surveyed parts of the

Cincinnati district - 2,070,426 $\frac{4}{100}$

A LIST of the quantity and quality of lands entered in the Auditor's office for TAXATION, for the year 1801.

Counties.	Total number of A.cres.	Number of acres of the different rates.			Amount of Taxes.
		1st rate.	2d rate.	3d rate.	Dolls. Cts 1/100
Washington	1,427,316½	17,079	463,263½	974,014	3,390 4c
Hamilton	375,164	29,699	275,246½	50,218½	1,288 7c
Ross	939,535½	17,542	760,032½	161,961	2,973 2c
Jefferson	194,730½	12,261½	145,838½	36,636	782 8½c
Clermont	101,735½	2,086	54,367	45,282½	277 5½c
Adams	178,195½	5,462	84,593	89,140½	496 08c
Trumbull	1,836,368	570	54,202	1,781,604	3,218 8½c
Wayne	182,445½				479 66c
<i>Total</i>	5,235,416½	14,659½	1,829,543	3,138,830½	12,901 37c
Virginia military district	2,371,824½	31,169½	12,152,551½	387,809	16,175 00c
	7,607,320	116,128½	3,982,094½	3,526,659½	

Face of the country, soil, and productions.]

THE country is agreeably diversified with hill and dale ; and, except where the axe and the plough have been employed, is covered with vast and majestic forests. Rivers and creeks intersect the region in every direction. The intervalles are very fertile ; and, on the borders of the rivers and creeks, the bottom-lands are from half a mile to a mile and a half, and sometimes more, in width, with great depth of soil. These are capable of being made into extensive and luxuriant meadow grounds.

THERE is very observable a double bank to the river ; the first a fine level, here called "river bottom ;" the second, with an abrupt face like a glacis, about four or five

feet high, running parallel with the course of the river. This second bank is never overflowed, and is the most eligible for building spots.

IN several parts are large level plains, called *Prariés*, or natural meadows, covered with wild grass and cane, but destitute of trees or shrubbery. These are pastures for large herds of buffalos, who fatten on the herbage.

THE forest trees are those common to Virginia and the Carolinas, as described by Bartram and Catesby. There are still remaining some immensely large trees of the Sycamore kind. One, in the neighbourhood of Marietta, measures sixty feet in circumference; and, being hollow, will contain eighteen or twenty persons.

THE wild fruit-trees are

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| Black mulberry, | - | <i>Morus Rubra.</i> |
| White mulberry, | - | <i>Morus Alba.</i> |
| Persimmon, or Indian Date, by the French
called Placminier, | | <i>Diosporus Virginiana.</i> |
| Cherry-tree, | | <i>Prunus Cerasus Virginiana.</i> |
| Large yellow sweet plum, | | <i>Prunus Americana.</i> |
| Chicasaw plum, | | <i>Prunus angustifolia.</i> |
| Pawpaw, or Custard apple, | | <i>Annona glabra.</i> |

THE May apple (*podophyllum peltatum*) is an annual plant, springing up very early in the spring, and growing about a foot high. It bears a fruit resembling in shape that of the egg-plant (*solanum melongena*,) but more oblong and not quite so large. When ripe, it is of a pale orange colour; and the pulp, which is succulent, of a pleasant subacid taste. The leaves of the plant are thought to be poisonous, and the root is a violent cathartic.

THE island grape is a very delicious fruit; growing low upon the rocky points of the shore. Judge Fearing, of Marietta, is trying them in a cultivated state in his garden.

THE Jerusalem grape is the fruit of an annual plant, which grows about ten or twelve inches high. Below the broad rough leaves are small bags or pods, in each of which is a round fruit of the size of a small cranberry, of a whitish green colour. It is ripe at the latter end of August, and has a pleasant acid taste.

THE orchard and garden fruit trees thrive surprizingly. The peach trees bear abundantly, and the fruit is superior in size, beauty, and flavour to any we can raise in the northern States.

THE productions of the fields are wheat, oats, barley, rye, Indian corn, hemp, flax, and cotton.

THE gardens yield all the culinary plants in perfection. Melons grow to a large size, and in this fine climate ripen into deliciousness.

Hops (*humulus lupulus*) grow spontaneously, and are found in great plenty on most of the islands.

OVER the surface of the ground in these extended forests grows a natural herbage, in great abundance, on which cattle are found to thrive remarkably well. Here is, also, an unexplored and highly gratifying field for the researches of the Botanist, who will find many new and curious plants, which, on the borders of the creeks and in the remote vallies, are "formed to blush unseen, and waste their fragrance in the desert air."

"Another Flora here, of bolder hues
And richer sweets, beyond our garden's pride,
Plays o'er the fields, and showers with sudden hand
Exuberant spring."*

Climate.] ON this subject it is impossible to speak with philosophical accuracy, as there have been no meteorological observa-

* THOMSON.

tions, for a regular series even of three or four years. In general it may be remarked that the climate is exceedingly mild and agreeable.

THE winter commences at the solstice, and lasts about two months. It is distinguished by the decay of vegetation, frosts in the night, with harsh and cold winds, and slight falls of snow ; but this season is usually so mild that it is a very rare circumstance for the snow to lie for three days together upon the ground. It is seldom so cold as to freeze for more than five or six days in succession ; and at these times the surface of the still waters, and of some of the smaller streams is congealed. The winds are extremely variable during the winter season, seldom blowing three days in succession from the same point. The severest cold attends the northwest wind. In January are many fine days, a pure and serene air, and clear sunshine ; with southerly and southwesterly winds.

THE spring is attended with rains and cloudy weather, with south and southerly winds. By the latter part of April the season is in the flowery prime.

DURING the summer the heats increase, tempered at night by refreshing breezes up the river. The winds blow chiefly from between S.E. and S.W. with variations from all points of the compass.—There are frequent showers with thunder.

THE autumn is distinguished by serene and fine weather: but at the autumnal equinox the rains begin, with cold winds from the northeast round to the northwest.

THE salubrity of the climate is equal to that of any part of the United States; though on some of the low and wet grounds the fever and ague is prevalent.

THE following observations on the weather, from Loskiel's history of the Moravian missions, may help to supply the deficiency of this section.

“**EVEN** in autumn, and as late or later than Christmas, but little frost is seen, and if even in a clear night the ground should freeze, it thaws soon after sunrise. In general the winter is mild, the weather being chiefly rainy, damp, and changeable. After a few clear days, rainy and foggy weather is sure to follow. The river Muskingum, being a very slow current, freezes over once, or perhaps twice, in a season. The snow

is never deep, nor remains long on the ground. The winter between 1779 and 1780 was called remarkably severe, as the snow fell once two feet deep. In eight days it was gone; and the cold weather lasted only till February.

“THE distance of one hundred miles north or south makes a great difference in the temperature of the air. Near the river Sandusky the cold is much severer, with a greater quantity of snow, than on the Muskingum; and, on the Scioto, snow hardly ever remains on the ground. The weather, also, varies considerably on the east and west side of the Alleghany mountains; for in Pennsylvania the east wind generally brings rain, but never on the Ohio, where the east wind seldom blows, and never above twelve hours at a time: but the south and west winds bring rain, and the rains from the west generally set in for a whole week. It even rains sometimes with a northwest wind. All storms of thunder and lightning rise either with southwest or northwest winds; but in Pennsylvania the northwest wind brings fine and clear weather.”

Minerals.] Of these I can say but little, as the country has not been enough explored to determine what treasures are below the surface. Iron, lead, and copper are found in several places. I picked up native sulphur on the sides of one of the creeks. Nitre is found in the crevices of some of the caves as I have been informed; as is also vitriol and allum.

THERE is abundance of pit-coal (*Litbanthrax*) in every part of the State. Quarries of lime-stone and free-stone are in most of the hills. Boles and pigments are found in the banks of the rivers; clay, suitable for pottery and bricks abounds near the small runs, and I observed strata of fine white marl at the bottom of some of the creeks.

ON the banks of the Ohio we found some fine *Marcaffites*, sometimes called "thunder stones." They are black, less ponderous than the coal; and yet capable of giving fire when struck against steel. Their structure is irregularly foliaceous. In the fire they yield a blue, sulphureous flame, and calcine into a purple powder. The natives make use of them in curing or rather blacking leather.

*Rivers.**] THE OHIO is the principal of these. It is formed by the confluence of the *Alleghany* and *Monongabela* below Pittsburg.

BOTH the names, Alleghany and Ohio have the same meaning in different Indian languages; the former in the Delaware, and the latter in the Seneca, signifies *the fine, or fair river*; and the whole stream, from its head to its junction with the Mississippi was so denominated by these respective nations.† Hence it was first named by the French, *La Belle Riviere*.

FROM Pittsburg it takes a northwest course for about twenty-five miles, then turns gradually to west-southwest, and pursuing that course for about five hundred miles, winds to the southwest for nearly one hundred and sixty miles, and at length empties into the Mississippi in a southeast direction,

* For an account of the rivers I have availed myself of the information contained in Hutchins's Map and Surveys, and a small pamphlet printed in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1787, entitled, "An Explanation of the Map which delineates that part of the Federal lands comprehended between the Pennsylvania west line, the rivers Ohio and Scioto, and Lake Erie:" but it will be seen that many new particulars are added.

† FRED. POST's Journal, and Proud's History of Pennsylvania, Vol. II. p. 256.

about eleven hundred miles below Pittsburg and nearly the same distance above New Orleans, in Lat. $36^{\circ} 43'$ North.* It is very crooked, but its general direction is south 60 degrees west. Its common width is from five hundred to fifteen hundred yards ; but at the rapids and near the mouth it is considerably wider.

THE numerous islands interspersed in this river, in many places add much to the beauty of the appearance, but embarrass the navigation, particularly in low water, as they occasion shoals and sand bars. They are increasing in extent at the upper end, and losing ground at the lower ; which has led to the remark that "the islands are moving up the river." The extent of some of them is considerable. The soil of which they are formed is very rich, and they are covered with a fine growth of trees.

IN common winter and springs floods the river affords thirty or forty feet of water from the Mississippi to Louisville ; twenty-five or thirty feet to La Tarte's rapids ; forty above the mouth of the Great Kenhawa ; and a sufficiency at all times for flat-bottomed boats and canoes.

O

* 37° , $00'$, $20''$. J. J. de Ferrer,

BESIDES the waters of many creeks, the Ohio receives in its course several rivers; viz. the Great and Little Kenhawa, the Great and Little Guyandot, the Great and Little Sandy, Licking, Salt, Cumberland, and Tennessee, from the east and south; and the Muskingum, the Hockhocking, the Great and Little Scioto, the Great and Little Miami, and the Wabash, from the north.

THE rapids in the Ohio are situated in 38°, 8' N. lat. according to Hutchins's survey;* seven hundred and five miles below Pittsburg. They are occasioned by a ledge of rocks which extends across the bed of the river. When the water is low, the greater part of the rocks become visible, and the navigation is difficult; though there is a channel through which flat-bottomed boats can pass in safety, conducted by a skilful pilot. But in the time of the freshets, the rapids are hardly to be perceived by the navigator, except from the superior velocity of the vessel's movement: and then a seventy-four gun ship might descend with the greatest ease.

A PARTICULAR account of the rapids has been given by Mr. Hutchins, accompanied with a drawing.

* 37°, 17', 14°, according to M. José Joaquin de Ferrer.

AT low water the springs, which ooze through the banks at this place, have such a petrifying property as to encase in a crystalline coat not only sticks, nuts, &c. lodged in the crevices of the rocks, but even the dung dropped there by the flocks of geese which frequent the place.

THE MUSKINGUM [an Indian name meaning *the Elk's eye*] is a large river, of moderate current, never far overflowing its banks, which are elevated without being steep. It falls into the Ohio one hundred and eighty-one miles below Pittsburg as the river runs, and is two hundred and fifty yards wide at its mouth.

ITS principal source is the Tuscarawa branch, which rises from a small lake near the head waters of the Cayahoga, a boatable river emptying into Lake Erie, with a portage of seven and a half miles between the two rivers. Down the Tuscarawa the river admits of small boats to the *three forks*, about forty-five miles : thence it is passable with large batteaux and barges, a space of one hundred and ten miles to its mouth ; with the interruption of the falls, at which is a carrying place at low water.

BESIDES smaller creeks, this river receives supplies from Killbucks, Mohigan John's, Walhandink or Whitewoman's Creek, Wakatomaka, and Licking Creeks, which are considerable streams, and when the waters are high extend the navigation in various directions into the interior of the country.

THE communication which this river forms with the Lakes, will in time become of the utmost utility to the growing settlements on its fertile banks.

THE plains and hills bordering on this river and its various branches are spoken of as superior in quality to any in the State.

NEAR this river are some valuable and productive salt-springs. Its banks, at some places, contain immense beds of pit-coal, and in other places a variety of ochres and pigments.

THIS river abounds with fish, of which the yellow cat and sturgeon are most esteemed.

AT the time of the freshets the water is turbid, owing to the mud and decayed vegetables washed into it by the descending currents and rains from the sides of the hills; but becomes purified as the floods

subside, and by mid-summer it is so pellucid that the pebbles at the bottom are quite discernible, and the fish easily distinguished.

THE HOCKHOCKING enters the Ohio twenty-five miles below the Muskingum, which it resembles, but to which it is inferior in size, being only eighty yards wide at its mouth. It is boatable about seventy-five miles.

THIS river is skirted by very fertile meadows, which spread into rich uplands. Quarries of excellent free-stone, beds of pit-coal, iron ore, lead, strata of white and blue clay of an excellent quality, red bole, and many other useful fossils are found in and near the banks.

THE LITTLE HOCKHOCKING is an inconsiderable river which flows into the Ohio near the lower settlement of Bellepré, nineteen miles below Marietta.

THE SCIOTO is a large river which holds its course almost due south till it enters the Ohio nearly two hundred miles below Marietta, as the river runs. It is two hundred and fifty yards wide at its mouth, and one hundred yards wide at the salt-lick towns, two hundred miles above. From these towns it is navigable with loaded

boats ; and its western branch admits of canoes almost to its source.

It is bordered with rich flats which it overflows in the spring ; and then its waters spread to above half a mile in breadth. The land is so level, that in the freshets of the Ohio the back water spreads eight miles up.

THIS river, throughout its course, serves to open an extensive country, of extremely rich and fertile soil. It is an unfavourable circumstance, however, that the low-lands retain so much stagnant water that the settlements near them have proved unhealthy ; being afflicted with the fever and ague.

THERE are several salt-springs in the vicinity of this river, particularly on a branch which almost interlocks with the head waters of the Little Scioto and Indian Creek. Works are erected on them which make considerable quantities of excellent salt every year. These salt-springs, and the township of land which includes them, containing 23,040 acres belong to the State ; as do also the salt-springs near the Muskingum and in the Military Tract, and the sections of land in which they are included, containing 640 acres each, making in all

24,320 acres of land. This reservation was well judged ; for had these springs become the property of an individual, he would have had it in his power to create a monopoly of the article of salt, and been enabled to oppress a great portion of the citizens of the State.

IN the banks of the river are found pigments of various colours, and some very fine clay and marl.*

THE **LITTLE SCIOTO** is too small for boats, except at the time of the floods.

THE **GREAT MIAMI**† is a noble river, entering the Ohio three hundred and thirty-three miles below Marietta, as the river winds. It is three hundred yards wide at its mouth. At the Pickawee towns, above seventy miles higher, it is not above thirty yards wide, but is passable for loaded boats fifty miles higher. Its stream is rapid, but without cataracts.

THIS river has several boatable branches, one of which extends towards the Sandusky, with an intermediate portage of six or eight miles ; and another opens a com-

* "The waters of the Scioto, says Mr. Ellicott, have a strong petrifying quality. We collected several fine specimens." *Page 15.*

† Pronounced *Mawmee*.

munication with Au Glaze, by a short portage.

THE channel of the river is stony ; hence it is sometimes called *Affreniet*, or Rocky river.

ITS waters are very clear and transparent. Indeed most of the streams from the north have that transparency, and the bottoms are generally gravel ; whilst those which run from the south are turbid, and the bottom muddy.

ONE of the principal branches of the Miami river is called *Mad river*, or *Pickawce fork*. It is a fine stream, and passes through a pleasant level country of the greatest fertility.

THE LITTLE MIAMI empties into the Ohio, about three hundred miles below Marietta. It is not supplied with depth of water sufficient for loaded boats. Its banks are so high as seldom to be overflowed ; and there is much good land on its borders.

THE GRAND RIVER runs a northwest course into Lake Erie. It is about sixty-six yards wide. It has a bar at the mouth which shifts as the wind varies. It is from four to eight feet deep at the bar ; from that for three miles is still water, of suf-

sufficient depth for vessels of any size. Except some rapids, the river is navigable for boats twenty miles, at any season ; and in high water is good boating the whole distance.

THE CAYAHOGA empties into Lake Erie by a mouth eighty-eight yards wide, and is navigable for sloops for fifteen miles without any falls or swift water : But there is a bar at the mouth like that of Grand river. In high water it is boatable sixty miles to the portage, which is seven and an half miles, to the head waters of the Tuscarawa branch of the Muskingum.

“ HERE are fine uplands, extensive meadows, oak and mulberry trees fit for ship-building, and walnut, chesnut, and poplar trees suitable for domestic services.”*

“ NEAR the mouth of this river are the celebrated rocks which project over the Lake. They are several miles in length, and rise forty or fifty feet perpendicular out of the water. Some parts of them consist of several strata of different colours, lying in a horizontal direction, and so exactly parallel that they resemble the work of art. The view from the land is grand, but the

P

* HUTCHINS.

water presents the most magnificent prospect of this sublime work of nature : it is attended however with great danger, for, if the least storm arises, the force of the surf is such that no vessel can escape being dashed to pieces against the rocks. Col. Broadhead suffered shipwreck here in the late war, and lost a number of his men, when a strong wind arose so that the last canoe narrowly escaped. The heathen Indians, when they pass this impending danger, offer a sacrifice of tobacco to the water."

THE SHAGUIN RIVER, emptying into Lake Erie, is a small, but remarkably clear, stream ; boatable about ten miles, affording good mill seats, and abounding in excellent fish.

THE ASHTABULA and CONNEAUT are small rivers, making good harbours for boats and small craft on the borders of Lake Erie.

THE HURON, ROCKY RIVER, and VERMILLION, are navigable for small boats, furnish convenient harbours, and abound in fish, any quantity of which may be taken at the proper season with the greatest ease.

THE SANDUSKY rises near a branch of the Great Miami ; and, pursuing a north-

east course empties into a small Lake of the same name.* It is a considerable river, with fine level land on its banks. Its stream is gentle all the way to its mouth, where it is large enough to receive sloops from the Lake.

By the treaty at Greenville, August 3, 1795, the Indians ceded to the United States a tract of land six miles square upon Sandusky Lake, where a Fort formerly stood; and two miles square at the lower rapids of Sandusky river.

THE MIAMI *of the Lake*, sometimes called *Ouce*, and *Munnick*, is a considerable stream, navigable with canoes to the portages which lead to the head of the Wabash, and through Au Glaize, one of its branches towards the head of Loromie's Creek, a head water of the Great Miami. The portage is three miles.

It is said that in the time of the spring floods the waters of these two rivers are blended.

THERE is a small village of Indians on this river of the Miami tribe.

* SANDUSKY LAKE is seventeen miles long. Its greatest breadth is seven miles.

Fish.] THE fish in the Ohio and the rivers that flow into it are numerous, and all of them different from those which are found in the waters of the northern States. I am not enough acquainted with ichthyology to describe them scientifically, and can therefore only set down the common names of some of them. These names were given them by the new settlers, and were generally suggested by the resemblance they bore to fish they had been acquainted with before.

THE *Black Cat-Fish* are caught weighing from six to one hundred and ten pounds; the *Yellow Cat-Fish* weigh from six to sixty; and the *Small Cat-Fish*, (which resemble the *Pout*) are sometimes of five pounds weight; *Pike*, from eight to thirty-five pounds weight; *Bass*; *Salmon*, very different from the fine fish of that name in the rivers of the northern States, but somewhat resembling the salmon-trout; *Perch*; *Sturgeon*, of two kinds; and *Buffalo-Fish*, so called by the Indians and Europeans, on account of its being heard sometimes to bel- low in the water.* There is also a curious fish called the *Spade-Fish*. It is furnished with a bony weapon projecting from the

* LOSKIEL'S Missions, p. 96.

nose from six to ten inches in length, and from two to five in width ; thin and like a narrow shovel. This appears designed to enable its possessor to dig up its prey from the mud. The fish have been caught with a seine, and sometimes they will bite at a hook. They are from five to twelve pounds weight. The body is long and slender.

ON the banks of the rivers and creeks are a great many *Cray-Fish*. This is a mischievous little creature to dams and water courses, by digging holes which let off the water.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

THERE are eighteen Counties in this State. The following Table exhibits their mean extent in miles, the number of free white male inhabitants of twenty-one years of age and upwards, &c.

T A B L E.

Names of Counties	Mean extent		White male of 21 Years and upwards, according to the Census of 1850.	Number of Senators for the State Legislature.	Number of Representatives.
	When first settled.	Miles.			
Cuyahoga	1803	55	1111	1	2
Columbiana		50	512	2	1
Jefferson	1803	37	1533	1	2
Reuben	1803	30	1070	1	2
Washington	1803	38	1246	2	3
Cass	1803	36	507	1	3
Seneca	1803	30	249	1	3
Adams		31	906	1	3
Clermont		30	735	2	4
Hamilton	1790	15	1700	1	2
Muskingum	1803	60	*	1	2
Fairfield		70	1051	2	4
Ross		45	1982	2	4
Franklin		53	240	2	4
Warren		20	834	2	4
Greene		38	446	2	4
Butler		20	836	2	4
Montgomery		55	526	2	4
			15314		

* Included in the enumeration of Washington County.

If we admit this number of white males above twenty-one years of age, to be as 1 to 5, we have 75,895 inhabitants, exclusive of several hundreds of free Negroes and people of colour. From the natural increase of population, and the constant influx of emigrants, the number is yearly augmenting very greatly.*

COUNTY OF *TRUMBULL*.

BOUNDED, north on Lake Erie, south on Columbiana, east on the State of Pennsylvania, and west on Cayahoga river and the portage to Muskingum.

TOWNS.

WARREN, a pleasant and thriving town, situated on Big Beaver Creek, about fifty miles from the Ohio. This creek opens a communication by boats with Le Grand Riviere, which flows into Lake Erie, obstructed by a short portage. Through this route is carried on a considerable trade, which is constantly increasing.†

It is the shire town for the County.

* "THE number of emigrants, yearly, cannot be much less than 12,000." *Letter from JARED MANSFIELD, Esq.*

† JUST below the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, where it enters the Ohio, is McINTOSH, in the State of Pennsylvania; a place of considerable business, containing several mercantile stores, &c.

YOUNGSTOWN, fourteen miles below Warren, on the same Creek. A flourishing settlement. It gave about three hundred votes at the last election.

CLEVELAND, a pleasant little town, favorably situated on the borders of Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cayahoga river.

COUNTY OF COLUMBIANA.

BOUNDED, north on the County of Trumbull, south on Jefferson and Muskingum Counties, east on the State of Pennsylvania and the Ohio, and west on Muskingum river and County.

COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.

BOUNDED, north on Columbiana, south on Belmont, east on the Ohio river, and west on Muskingum County.

TOWNS.

STEUBENVILLE, pleasantly situated on the northwest bank of the Ohio river, seven miles above Charlestown,* and eighteen

* **CHARLESTOWN** is a post-town in Ohio County, Virginia, situated on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Buffalo Creek. It is a thriving place, commanding the trade of a rich settlement around it, with many merchant mills, &c.

above Wheeling,* in Virginia. The town was laid out and built in 1797. It is a very flourishing place.

WARREN, a small town on the bank of the Ohio, sixteen miles below Steubenville.

COUNTY OF *BELMONT.*

BOUNDED, north on Jefferson, south on Washington, east on the Ohio, and west on Washington and Muskingum Counties.

TOWNS.

ST. CLAIRVILLE, a small settlement, twelve miles from the Ohio river, on the post-road from Wheeling to Kentucky.

PULTNEY, a little settlement on the north bank of the Ohio river, about nine miles below Wheeling.

COUNTY OF *WASHINGTON.*

BOUNDED, north on Belmont, Muskingum, and Fairfield Counties, south on Gallia, east on Belmont and the Ohio, and west on Ross and Fairfield Counties.

TOWNS.

MARIETTA is situated at the confluence of the Muskingum with the Ohio. The latitude of this place has been found by

Q

* WHEELING, has been described in the Journal.

repeated astronomical observations to be $39^{\circ} 25'$ N.; and its longitude $81^{\circ} 30'$ W. from London, or $6^{\circ} 16'$ W. from Philadelphia.

It is laid out on the delightful plain made by the banks of the two rivers, into one thousand house lots of 90 feet front by 180 feet rear, with suitable open squares reserved for public use, for pleasure grounds, and for ornament. Its spacious streets intersect each other at right angles, and add much to the airiness and elegance, as well as to the convenience of the place.

PART of the town is built on the south-westerly bank of the Muskingum, on the scite of Fort Harmer.

THE name is formed from *Marie Antoinette*, the late Queen of France, who was intended to be "the nursing mother" of the infant settlement. It was laid out on the 30th of August, 1787; and the settlement began on the 7th of April, following. Only eight families then arrived. There are now, within the town-plat, five hundred and fifty inhabitants, and ninety-one dwelling-houses, sixty-five of which are frame or plank, eleven of brick, and three of stone. It contains, also, eight merchants' stores; nineteen buildings occupied by public offi-

cers, and mechanicks; three rope-walks, eight hundred and fifty feet long; a Gaol, and Court-house under the same roof; and an Academy, which is used at present as the place of public worship.

It was made an incorporate town December 2, 1800.

WITHIN the limits of the town are those *Antient Forts*, on the bank of the Muskingum, which have so much attracted the observation and confounded the investigation of inquirers into the first peopling of America. A particular survey and description of these is reserved to another page.

MARIETTA is a place of much business; and is rapidly increasing in population, wealth, and elegance. Ship-building is already carried on to a considerable extent. A spirit of industry and enterprize prevails. Add to all, the remarkable healthiness of the place, the benefit it receives from the growing settlements upon the Muskingum, and the extensive navigation of that river; and it is easy to foresee that it will maintain a character as the most respectable and thriving town in the State.

THE situation of this town is extremely well chosen, and is truly delightful. The

appearance of the rivers, the banks, and the distant hills, is remarkably picturesque. Trees of different form and foliage give a vast variety to the beauty and colouring of the prospect ; while the high hills that rise like a rampart all around, add magnificence and grandeur to the scene. Back of the town is a ridge finely clothed with trees : some parts of it rise with easy ascent ; others are precipitous and rocky ; but the crags, if they add no grace to the landscape, are of great utility to the place, as they contain strata of free-stone excellent for building. The vales and the bottom-grounds are extensive, and exuberantly fertile.

THE Minister settled here is the Rev. DANIEL STORY, who first came to this country in March, 1789 ; employed as a Preacher by the Ohio Company. A Church was organized in 1797, and gave him a call to settle, which he accepted : but, not being able to obtain ordination for him, through the want of regular Clergymen on the western side of the Alleghany Mountains, the Church and Society appointed the Rev. Doctor CUTLER of Hamilton, in Massachusetts, to unite with MR. STORY

in convening a Council *there*, for that purpose. This was accordingly done, and he was ordained August 15, 1798.

MR. STORY is the first ordained Minister in all the Territory northwest of the Ohio river; and has the satisfaction of first planting religion, and administering Christian ordinances in that extensive region. "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose."

BELLE PRÉ. The Middle settlement, so called, is on the Ohio, seventeen miles below Marietta. The settlement commenced in 1789. It includes a number of Survey Townships, and is an election district for certain purposes.

THE situation of Bellepré is pleasant and beautiful. The houses are built upon the high bank of the river, which opens a fine prospect. The Upper settlement is opposite the mouth of the Little Kenhaway, and a small town on the Virginia shore. The Middle settlement commands a view of the elegant mansion and buildings of Mr. Blennerhassett, on an island of more than one hundred acres, possessing all the beauties of a well-cultivated garden. In the Upper

and Lower settlements are some of the largest peach and apple orchards I saw in the country. They flourish surprisingly, and are already in bearing order. Interspersed among the well-inclosed and highly cultivated plains back of this charming town, they contribute to decorate and enrich the landscape.

WATERFORD is situated on the Muskingum river, twenty-three miles by water from Marietta. It gives name to an election district. The settlement commenced in 1789.

THE town of **ADAMS**, is also on the Muskingum, twelve miles from Marietta. The settlement began in 1795. It is an election district.

SALEM on Duck Creek is an election district; the place of meeting is eight miles northeastwardly from Marietta. The settlement commenced in 1795.

ATHENS, on the Great Hockhocking river, forty miles by water from the Ohio, lies in the election district of Middletown. This settlement commenced in the year 1797.

THE town is regularly laid out on elevated ground, of easy ascent, round which

the river forms a graceful bend. The situation is healthy, and the prospect delightful beyond description, presenting a full view of the river in its various turns for nine or ten miles. The town is abundantly supplied with never-failing springs of excellent water ; and the adjacent country is thought to be superior to any in the State for pleasantness and fertility.

THE Act establishing an University in the town of Athens, passed the 12th of December, 1801. It now bears the name of "The Ohio University." The Corporation is to consist of the Governor of the State, for the time being, the President, and not more than fifteen nor less than ten Trustees. The Trustees appointed by a late Act, are Elijah Backus, Rufus Putnam, Dudley Woodbridge, Benjamin Tappan, Bezaleel Wells, Nathaniel Massie, Daniel Symmes, Daniel Story, Samuel Carpenter, the Rev. James Kilbourn, Griffin Greene, and Joseph Darlington, Esquires.

THE present endowment of this Institution consists of two townships of land, amounting to forty-six thousand and eighty acres, and within which the town of Athens is situated. Congress in 1787 covenanted

with the OHIO COMPANY to give these lands "perpetually for the purposes of an University:" therefore that Company consider themselves as the virtual donors, and with the utmost propriety, for this stipulation made a part of the consideration for which they contributed to pay a certain price for the other lands.

ABOUT fifteen hundred acres of the land belonging to the University are cleared, and occupied by one hundred families, who have applied to the Assembly of the State for a permanent lease—a wise appropriation of the lands would endow this Institution with very handsome funds.

AMES, part of the district of Middletown, is eight miles north of Athens. The settlement began in 1798 or 1799.

NEWPORT, a pleasant little town on the Ohio, the settlement of which commenced in 1797. It is an election district; the place of meeting is thirty miles above Marietta.

COUNTY OF *GALLIA*.

BOUNDED north on Washington and Ross; south and east on the Ohio; and west on Ross and Scioto Counties.

TOWNS.

GALLIPOLIS, situated on the high north bank of the Ohio, ninety miles below Marietta, and three miles below the mouth of the Great Kenhaway ; in N. lat. $38^{\circ} 49' 12''$. The situation is handsome and commanding, but said to be unhealthy. It was built in 1792, by nearly five hundred French emigrants, most of them artizans, manufacturers, and tradesmen in easy circumstances. They erected about one hundred houses, composed of two rows, on a straight street contiguous to each other. They laid out some good gardens, and surrounded them with hedges ; and planted vineyards and orchards, which have thriven finely.

BEHIND the plantation is a large brook, running almost parallel with the river, and rendering the scite of the village almost a peninsula.

THE first settlers, finding themselves deceived in their purchase, visited with desolating sickness from the unhealthiness of the place, and endangered by the Indian war which prevailed in their vicinity, after a residence of about four years, grew dissatisfied, and chiefly dispersed, some to other settlements and some to Louisiana. Such

as remained obtained of Congress a grant of 20,000 acres, as an indemnification for the deception which had been played upon them in the original purchase of land speculators in France. This donation was located about twenty-four miles lower down the river, opposite Little Sandy Creek ; and thither they removed.

MONS. GERVAIS had also, a grant of 4,000 acres adjoining ;* on which he laid out a town named BURRSBURG.

FAIRHAVEN is a small town finely situated on the north bank of the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Great Kenhaway.

COUNTY OF SCIOTO.

BOUNDED north on Ross County ; south on the Ohio ; east on Gallia ; and west on Adams.

TOWN.

ALEXANDRIA, situated at the confluence of the Scioto with the Ohio. Its vicinity to some thriving towns on the Kentucky shore, its command of the navigation to the interior country, and its being the place of deposit for the merchandize, grain, and peltry brought down the Scioto, cause it to

* Act of Congress, passed March 3, 1795.

grow very rapidly, and indicate that it will become one of the most important places in the State.

COUNTY of ADAMS.

BOUNDED north on Ross County ; south on the Ohio ; east on Scioto County ; and west on Clermont.

TOWNS.

MASSIESBURGH, on the northern bank of the Ohio, thirty-eight miles below the Scioto, and six miles above Limestone in Kentucky. The settlement began in 1790.

MANCHESTER, a thriving town, built on the north bank of the Ohio, about ten miles above Massiesburgh. It was incorporated, and Trustees appointed with certain powers, January 1, 1802.

COUNTY of CLERMONT.

BOUNDED north on Warren County ; south on the Ohio ; east on Adams ; and west on Hamilton County.

TOWN.

WILLIAMSBURGH, on the east branch of the Little Miami, about twenty miles E. by N. from Cincinnati. It contains twelve or fifteen houses.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON.

BOUNDED north on Warren and Butler Counties; south on the Ohio; east on Clermont and Warren; and west on the State line or Indiana.

TOWNS.

CINCINNATI, a pleasant and flourishing town, situated on the Ohio river, about three hundred miles below Marietta, as the river runs; in lat. $39^{\circ} 05' 54''$. It is opposite the mouth of Licking river, and the little town of Newport which is built at the point formed by the junction of that river with the Ohio.

THE situation is handsome and commanding, and the view of the surrounding country commanding and picturesque.

THE settlement commenced in 1789, and the town was incorporated January 1, 1802. It is a considerable place, and contains upwards of three hundred dwellings; having progressed much during the Indian war.

A PRINTING-PRESS is established here which issues a weekly paper.

CINCINNATI was for several years the seat of Government for the Northwestern Territory. It is the line of communication with the chain of forts which extends from

Fort Washington, at the upper end of the town, to the westward.

COLUMBIA, a pretty town, built at the confluence of the Little Miami with the Ohio, six miles above Cincinnati. The settlement began in 1789.

NEWTOWN, a small settlement, on the east of the Little Miami, about six miles from Columbia.

NORTHBEND, on the Ohio, fifteen miles below Cincinnati. The settlement commenced in the year 1789.

COUNTY OF MUSKINGUM.

BOUNDED north on the Indian boundary and Columbiana; south on Washington; east on Columbiana, Jefferson, and Belmont; and west on Fairfield.

TOWNS.

SPRINGFIELD, a town laid out in 1801, on the west bank of the Muskingum, nearly opposite to Zaneville. The great post-road from the eastward to Kentucky, passes through this town. The country in the vicinity is very inviting to settlers, and the falls of the Muskingum at this place afford the best site for mills and water-works of any in the State. There are now thirteen families in the town plat.

ZANEVILLE, on the east bank of the Muskingum river, about eighty-five miles by water from Marietta.

THIS tract was granted by Congress to Ebenezer Zane, May 17, 1796, in compensation for opening a road, on the route from Wheeling to Limestone, and establishing and maintaining ferries over the rivers and creeks.*—There are but ten families in the town-plot.

SHOENBRUN [*i. e. the beautiful spring.*] A Moravian settlement among the Indians, made by Mr. Zeisburger in March, 1772; when the Chiefs and Council of Mahikan tribe granted to the Missionary and converted Indians the town and all the lands from the entrance of Gehelemukpechuenk Creek into the Muskingum river, to Tuscarawi. During the Indian wars the settlement was broken up; but re-commenced in 1799 or 1800.

GNADENHUTTEN [*i. e. tents of grace.*] A Moravian settlement on the Muskingum, ten miles below Shoenbrun; built in the autumn of 1772. It is one hundred and sixty miles by water from Marietta.

* To Isaac Zane, a brother of the above, a naturalized Indian, Congress granted three sections of land of one square mile each, April 3, 1802.

SALEM, another Moravian settlement on the Muskingum, six miles below Gnadenhutten. It was formed in the spring of 1780, by Mr. Heckenwaelder. But in 1782 it was plundered by the Indians who were allies of the British army. For several years it was forsaken; but about the year 1799 was re-settled.*

By an ordinance of Congress, passed May 20, 1785, the towns of Gnadenhutten, Shoenbrun, and Salem, containing 4,000 acres each, were reserved for the sole use of the christianized Indians settled in those places. This reserve was confirmed by an Act passed July 27, 1787, and the title vested in the Moravian Brethren at Bethlehem in Pennsylvania.

TUSCARAWI, a town laid out in 1799, at the forks of the Muskingum. There are but few families in the place.

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

BOUNDED, north on the Indian boundary line; south on Washington and Ross;

* **THERE** is, also, a Moravian town called **NEW SALEM**, or **PEQUOTTINK**; formed in the year 1786 on the east side of Huron river, which runs northward into Lake Erie.

east on Washington and Muskingum Counties, and west on Ross and Franklin Counties.

TOWN.

LANCASTER, a fine town on the branch of the Hockhocking river, about twenty-five miles, northeasterly from Chillicothe. The building of the town was commenced in 1800, and the progress has been rapid.

COUNTY of ROSS.

BOUNDED north on Franklin, Fairfield, and Green Counties; south on Gallia, Scioto, and Adams; east on Fairfield, Washington, and Gallia; and west on the Counties of Clermont, Warren, and Green.

TOWNS.

CHILLICOTHE is situated on the Scioto river, about sixty miles from the Ohio. Such has been the increase of this settlement; that, though begun in the fall of 1796, it was made an incorporate town January 4, 1802, and is now the seat of government and capital of the State. On these accounts, as and well as that of the fertility of the adjacent country, it is rapidly increasing. At present it is said to contain one hundred and

fifty houses. The public buildings are a Gaol, built with wood, and a handsome Court or State House of hewn stone.*

NEW MARKET, about thirty miles west-southwest from Chillicothe. The settlement began in 1800, and consists of about a dozen houses and cabins.

WESTFALL, a small town on the Scioto, about twelve miles above Chillicothe, containing only eight or ten houses.

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

BOUNDED north on the Indian boundary line; south on Ross; east on Fairfield; and west on Greene County.

TOWN.

FRANKLINTON, a small, but flourishing town, on the forks of the Scioto, forty miles above Chillicothe.

* **THERE** are several towns of this name in the Western Territory, named in honor of a celebrated Indian chief who headed the Shawanoes. One, on the Great Miami, which was destroyed in 1782 by a body of militia from Kentucky, which is thought to be the old "Tawixti" in Hutchins's Map, or "Picque-town" taken by the French in 1752. And another town, on the Little Miami, destroyed by the forces of the United States in 1780.

COUNTY OF WARREN.

BOUNDED north on Greene and Montgomery Counties ; south on Hamilton and Clermont ; east on Ross ; and west on Butler County.

TOWNS.

THERE are two towns called **DEERFIELD** and **WAYNESBURGH**, but I have not been able to collect any particulars of them.

COUNTY OF GREENE.

BOUNDED, north on the Indian boundary line ; south on Ross and Warren ; east on Ross and Franklin ; and west on Montgomery County.

COUNTY OF BUTLER.

BOUNDED north on Montgomery County ; south on Hamilton ; east on Warren ; and west on the State line, or Indiana.

TOWN.

HAMILTON, a small settlement.

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

BOUNDED, north on the Indian boundary line ; south on Warren and Butler Counties ; east on Greene County ; and west on the State line, or Indiana.

TOWNS.

' **DAYTON** and **FRANKLIN**, are small settlements: their situation will be seen on the Map, but I have not been able to collect any special information respecting them.

Navigation.] UNTIL quite lately the rivers had been navigated only with small boats; the birch or log canoe, or the periaugre from Canada and the Lakes. But when our troops were to be conveyed to different posts on the western waters for the erection of forts, they built keel-boats and barges; and these have since been frequently used, especially where the river was to be ascended.

As settlements commenced, the transportation of heavy and bulky articles down the Ohio required boats of a different construction. This led to the building of those large flat-bottomed boats called ARKS. They are made with plank, fastened upon ribs, or knees, by wooden bolts. Their form is that of a parrallelogram, from twelve to eighteen feet wide, and from forty to sixty long. Carrying commonly sixty or eighty tons burden, they float down the stream with the current, and are not work-

ed with oars, except to direct and propel them to the shore, as occasion may require.

THESE boats are constantly used for the purpose of trade down the river, or the transportation of various articles of produce, &c. to the place of deposit at New Orleans. After discharging their cargo, they are taken apart, and sold for lumber with very little loss. But the building and lading of SHIPS is now considered as an enterprize of the greatest importance in this part of the country. The last year (1802) there were launched from the ship-yard of Captain Devol, on the Muskingum river, five miles above its mouth, the ship "MUSKINGUM," of 204 tons, owned by Benjamin Ives Gilman, Esq. and the brigantine "ELIZA GREENE," of 115 tons, owned by Charles Greene, Esq. merchants at Marietta.

AT the spring flood of the present year, the schooner "Indiana," of 100 tons, the brig "Marietta," of 130 tons, and another of 150 tons, also built here, were launched and descended the river for New Orleans and the trade to the West Indies.

GOOD judges of naval architecture have pronounced these vessels equal, in point of workmanship and materials, to the best that

have been built in America. The firmness and great length of their planks, and the excellency of their timbers, (their frames being almost wholly composed of black walnut, a wood which, if properly selected, has nearly the strength of white oak, and the durability of the live oak of the south without its weight) it is believed will give these vessels the preference over any built of the timber commonly made use of, in any market where there are competent judges.

THIS part of the country owes much to those gentlemen, who, in a new and experimental line, have set this example of enterprise and perseverance; an example which has had its effect, for several more vessels are on the stocks; and which has succeeded thus far beyond the most sanguine expectations. Indeed, we may confidently look forward to a time when a great proportion of the shipping used in the United States will be built on the western waters. The materials for this purpose are very abundant and excellent. Of the *timber*, and that the best kind, such as black walnut, white oak, and locust, there are inexhaustible quantities. The immense height

of the forests, enables the workmen to get timber and plank of any length they wish ; and no part of the Union can furnish better masts and spars than are here made of the yellow pine. No country can produce the article of *hemp* in greater abundance, or at a more moderate price. Even in this early stage of agriculture in this new region, its price has not commonly exceeded one hundred dollars a ton. Already have two rope-walks been set up on an extensive scale in the town of Marietta ; and a manufactory of sail-cloth is proposed.* A few years since *bar iron* cost at the rate of three hundred dollars a ton ; but such advances have been made in the manufacture as to supply all the demand at less than

* THE author of "Political Essays," [Lond. 1772, 4to.] uses many ingenious arguments to recommend the forming of a colony to settle on the Ohio, and states the advantages to be expected from such a measure to the commerce of Great Britain. Among other things he observes, (page 384) "The proposed settlements on the Mississippi and Ohio would yield HEMP and FLAX sufficient to supply all EUROPE, nay ALL THE WORLD." "The ships that might be built at Louisiana (says Du Pratz) would never be sufficient to employ all the hemp which might be raised on the Ohio and Mississippi, did the inhabitants cultivate as much of it as they well might."

Hist. de Louis. vol. i. p. 334.

See, also, the Appendix to this work.

half that price. It will soon be as cheap as it is to be procured in any part of the United States. *Tar* in plenty is brought down the Alleghany, and sold here at a reasonable rate. The abundance of coal (*lithanthrax*) for the supply of the forges and the workshops of artizans, and its vicinity to the town, to which it may be brought by water-carriage; together with the cheapness of provisions, are additional circumstances in favour of this undertaking. Besides, difficulties apprehended in floating vessels of burden to the ocean, experiment has proved not to exist. The height of the freshets in spring, which commonly rise from thirty to forty feet perpendicular altitude, affords a sufficiency of water for large ships, if the owners will have the precaution to be ready in season to take advantage of it; and, so uniform and unbroken is the current, that no risk is found in navigating it.

To this narrative of the advantages possessed by the inhabitants of this interior region in these respects, let it be added that from the low price of lands, the number and extent of navigable rivers, and the extreme exuberance of the soil, they will for

a long time be able to furnish for exportation provisions and lumber at a lower rate than any other part of the continent. I am persuaded that the towns on the borders of this river, and the navigable waters flowing into it, may in a few years supply the sea-ports of the other States, and the West India islands, with the articles of flour, beef, pork, lard, tallow, bees-wax, butter, hemp, flax, staves, hard wood for cabinet work, lumber, &c. to almost any demand. And, while there is the least difficulty with regard to a place of deposit at the mouth of the Mississippi, the having ships ready rigged, laden, and manned for sea, is an advantage of incalculable importance to these interior settlements. At the same time it is extremely desirable for them to have such a place of deposit, because flat-bottomed boats of great burden can go to New Orleans at any time of the year, but no farther, and must leave or lose their cargoes. When, therefore, it is considered what a vast number of navigable rivers empty into the Mississippi, intersecting every part of the western territory of America, the importance of the free navigation of that river, and the use of a port at the mouth of it, will abundantly

appear. All the exports of that immense region must have vent through this channel.*.

BEFORE I quit this subject, it may be well to observe, that the river is not to be ascended by ships farther than the Natchez, (three hundred and eighty miles from the mouth of the Mississippi) and even to that place with difficulty. The vessels, therefore, from any of the Atlantic ports in the United States which come to trade at New Orleans, and to receive the produce of the Western Territory there deposited, must come empty ; except in those few articles which may be wanted in the island and its immediate vicinity ; for, as it is very difficult and expensive to ascend the river, even with small boats, and as the demand for foreign articles is not equal to one twentieth part of the quantity of exports, the people of the upper country will always procure their goods either at Washington, Baltimore, or Philadelphia, and have them brought thence in waggons. So circumstanced, they

* THIS was a subject which occasioned much uneasiness when the author was at Marietta, in consequence of the port of New Orleans being blocked up by the Spanish superintendent. The difficulty is now removed by the purchase of Louisiana.

will be provident in their use of foreign articles, they will prevent their need of many of them by setting up various manufactories, the raw materials of which they so abundantly possess ; and thus supply other places, without needing or being able to receive any returns but specie. The consequence will be that this interior country must every year become more independent upon other countries, more prosperous, and more happy.

Exports.] FLOUR, corn, hemp, flax, cotton, &c. raised for exportation, are carried down the Ohio and Mississippi, to New Orleans, and thence to the West Indies, or any part of the world : also, beef, pork, smoked hams of venison, whiskey, peach-brandy, oak staves, lumber, &c.

THE great heaps of ashes made in burning the piles of logs to clear the land would supply *pot-ash* works with no other expense than that of collecting, which would be very small. The soil is so fertile that the ashes are neither needed nor desired as manure ; but if converted into soda would become a very valuable article of exportation, which certainly could be made easier and cheaper here than in any part of North America. When we expressed our surprise

that this had not been attended to, we were answered that the country was too much in its infancy to afford leisure from the more pressing labours of agriculture and the erection of convenient dwellings; and that, as ship-building was but a recent undertaking, they had not thought it worth while to manufacture articles which they could not send to a market of their own seeking. Now that these difficulties are removed, pot and pearl ashes will most probably be made in large quantities for exportation.

To these items may be added raw and tanned hides, and vast quantities of excellent peltry.

THE advance upon goods in the State of Ohio is from 50 to 75 per cent, except at Cincinnati, where it is generally 40 per cent.

Antiquities.] THE vast mounds and walls of earth, discovered in various parts of this western region have excited the astonishment of all who have seen or heard of them. When, and by whom, they were constructed, and for what purpose, are questions which have hitherto baffled the researches of the most inquisitive antiquarians. The present race of Indians retain no traditions

that can lead to any discovery. Their history is lost in the oblivion of ages. The uniform regularity and prodigious extent of the works are convincing proofs that they were erected by a people, not only numerous, but well acquainted with the art of fortification and defence. The large trees with which these long-deserted monuments are overgrown, apparently of the same age with the surrounding forests, intimate the length of years that the whole has remained an uncultivated waste, and add the testimony of remote antiquity to these venerable works.* All serves to surprise and to embarrass the mind.

THESE works are scattered over the whole face of the country. You cannot ride twenty miles in any direction without finding some of the mounds, or vestiges of the ramparts. As those at Marietta have been most accurately examined and measured, I shall be more particular in my description of them, which I shall compile princi-

* "ON the sides and even up to the summit of these ramparts and mounds, have grown for ages past, and regularly gone to decay, some of the richest and finest timber of the forest, producing an increment of vegetable mould nearly equal in depth to that which forms the whole surface of the surrounding country."

pally from the account given of them by the Rev. Doctor CUTLER,* and Capt. J. HEART;† using the measurement of General RUFUS PUTNAM, and taking the liberty of blending with their statements such remarks as I made myself on the spot.

THE situation of these works is on an elevated plain, above the present bank of the Muskingum, on the east side, and about half a mile from its junction with the Ohio. They consist of walls and mounds of earth in direct lines, and in square and circular forms.

THE largest SQUARE FORT, by some called *the town*, contains forty acres, encompassed by a wall of earth from 6 to 10 feet high, and from 25 to 36 feet in breadth at the base. On each side are three openings, at equal distances, resembling twelve gateways. The entrances at the middle are the largest, particularly that on the side next the Muskingum. From this outlet is a COVERT WAY, formed of two parallel walls of earth, 231 feet distant from each other, measuring from centre to centre. The walls at the most elevated part on the in-

* NOTE to his Charge at the ordination of the Rev. Daniel Story.

† PUBLISHED in the Columbian Magazine for April, 1787.

side are 21 feet in height, and 42 in breadth at the base, but on the outside average only 5 feet high. This forms a passage of about 360 feet in length, leading by a gradual descent to the low grounds, where it probably at the time of its construction reached the margin of the river. Its walls commence at 60 feet from the ramparts of the fort, and increase in elevation as the way descends towards the river ; and the bottom is crowned in the centre, in the manner of a well-formed turnpike road.

WITHIN the walls of the fort, at the northwest corner, is an oblong, elevated square, 188 feet long, 132 broad, and 9 feet high ; level on the summit, and nearly perpendicular at the sides. At the centre of each of the sides the earth is projected, forming gradual ascents to the top, equally regular, and about 6 feet in width.

NEAR the south wall is another elevated square, 150 feet by 120, and 8 feet high ; similar to the other, excepting that instead of an ascent to go up on the side next the wall, there is a hollow way 10 feet wide leading 20 feet towards the centre, and then rising with a gradual slope to the top.

AT the southeast corner is a third elevated square, 108 by 54 feet, with ascents at the ends ; but not so high nor perfect as the two others.

A LITTLE to the southwest of the centre of the foot is a circular mound, about 30 feet in diameter and 5 in height ; near which are four small excavations at equal distances, and opposite each other.

AT the southwest corner of the fort is a semicircular parapet, crowned with a mound, which guards the opening in the wall.

TOWARDS the southeast is **A SMALLER FORT**, containing twenty acres, with a gate-way in the centre of each side and at each corner. These openings are defended with circular mounds.

ON the outside of the smaller fort is a **MOUND**, in form of a sugar-loaf, of a magnitude and height which strike the beholder with astonishment. Its base is a regular circle 115 feet in diameter ; and its perpendicular altitude is 30 feet. It is surrounded with a ditch 4 feet deep and 15 wide, and defended by a parapet 4 feet high, through which is an opening or gate-way towards the fort 20 feet wide.

THERE are other walls, mounds, and excavations, less conspicuous and entire, but exhibiting equal proofs of art and design. These, and other particulars, will be best understood by the annexed drawings.

THE places called **GRAVES**, are small mounds of earth, from some of which human bones have been taken. In one were found the bones, in their natural position, of a man buried nearly east and west, with a quantity of isinglass* on his breast. In the others the bones laid promiscuously, some of them appeared partly burnt and calcined by fire, also stones evidently burnt, charcoal, arrow-heads, and fragments of a kind of earthen ware.

AN opening being made at the summit of the great conic mound, there were found the bones of an adult in an horizontal position, covered with a flat stone. Beneath this skeleton were thin stones placed vertically at small and different distances, but no bones were discovered. That this venerable monument might not be defaced, the opening was closed without farther search.†

IT is worthy of remark that the walls and mounds were not thrown up from

* *Mica membranacea.* † **Rev. Dr. CUTLER.**

ditches, but raised by bringing the earth from some distance, or taking it up uniformly from the surface of the plain. The parapets were probably made of equal height and breadth, but the waste of time has rendered them lower and broader in some parts than others.

It is in vain to conjecture what tools or machines were employed in the construction of these works; but there is no reason to suppose that any of the implements were of iron. Plates of copper have been found in some of the mounds, but they appear to be parts of armour. Nothing that would answer the purpose of a shovel has ever been discovered. Adverting to this circumstance, how astonishing must be the constancy and patience necessary to endure the tediousness and overcome the difficulty of such labours, and succeed in spite of the unsuitableness of the instruments that were employed!

At the commencement of the settlement, the whole of these works was covered with a prodigious growth of trees. "When I arrived," says Dr. CUTLER, "the ground was in part cleared, but many large trees remained on the walls and mounds. The

only possible *data* for forming any probable conjecture respecting the antiquity of the works, I conceived, must be derived from the growth upon them. By the concentric circles, each of which denotes the annual growth, the age of the trees might be ascertained. For this purpose a number of the trees were felled ; and, in the presence of Governor St. Clair and many other gentlemen, the number of circles was carefully counted. The trees of the greatest size were hollow. In the largest of those which were found, there were from three to four hundred circles. One tree somewhat decayed at the centre, was found to contain, at least, four hundred and sixty-three circles. Its age was undoubtedly more than four hundred and sixty-three years. Other trees in a growing state, were, from their appearance, much older. There were likewise the strongest marks of a previous growth as large as the present. Decayed stumps could be traced at the surface of the ground, on different parts of the works, which measured from 6 to 8 feet in diameter. In one of the angles of a square, a decayed stump measured 8 feet in diameter at the surface of the ground ; and though the body of the

tree was so mouldered as scarcely to be perceived above the surface of the earth, we were able to trace the decayed wood, under the leaves and rubbish, nearly an hundred feet. A thrifty beech, containing one hundred and thirty-six circles, appeared to have first vegetated within the space that had been occupied by an antient predecessor of a different kind of wood.

“**ADMITTING** the age of the present growth to be four hundred and fifty years, and that it had been preceded by one of equal size and age, which, as probably as otherwise, was not the first, the works have been deserted more than nine hundred years. If they were occupied one hundred years, they were erected more than a thousand years ago.”

THE works at Marietta, although very capacious, are not comparable either in height or extent to some others that have been discovered. About ninety miles farther up in the country, on a large plain, bounded by one of the western branches of the Muskingum, are a train of antient works, nearly two miles in extent; the ramparts of which are yet in some places

upwards of eighteen feet perpendicular height.

AT Licking are very extensive works, some of them different in construction from those at Marietta ; particularly several circular forts with but one entrance. They are formed of a parapet from 7 to 12 feet in height, without any ditch ; the interior being of the same level with the plain on which they are raised. Forts of this kind, which are also found in other places, are from 3 chains to 15, and more, in diameter.

THERE are, also, large walls and mounds on the Great Miami and on the Scioto.

ON a side hill at Wakkatomaka are circular breast-works and redoubts, rising one above another.

THAT these parapets were erected for defence, I think very probable ; indeed this has been a prevailing opinion. It is true, their present height is not such as to secure the besieged from missile weapons ; but two circumstances have contributed to lower them several feet : 1st, the gradual washing away of the earth of which they are composed ; and 2dly, the filling up of the interior, and the accretion of soil over the whole surface of the plain by the annual

deposit of leaves and the decay of timber. This accretion is evidenced by finding logs completely covered, and the utensils, &c. of the antient possessors 4 and 5 feet below the surface. These utensils, which lie pretty much on the same level, are entirely different in kind and shape from the stone tools and flint arrow-heads of the northern Indians, which are frequently picked up on the surface: they undoubtedly belonged to a people better acquainted with the arts, and seem to have been made for other uses than those of the later possessors of the region.

It is not unlikely, also, that these "fenced cities," were rendered secure by a wooden wall or palisade on the top of the parapet; and that the passages were gate-ways, protected by towers built over them. From one of these to another is about two arrow-shots; so that the archers in the towers would be able to defend the whole distance of the wall between them; while those in front could ward off the assailants at the passage. The *elevated squares* might be the foundations of larger towers and arsenals. Their vicinity to the walls agree with such a conjecture. The excavations, or *caves*, were undoubtedly WELLS, now filled up;

water being an essential article in a besieged place.* Some of these are above 40 feet in diameter, and about 5 feet in depth.

I KNOW that some have conjectured that these works were only SACRED ENCLOSURES; and that the *elevated squares* were the area of temples, or PLACES OF SACRIFICE: and it must be confessed that they bear considerable resemblance to those described by Clavigero, to which antient accounts in Mexico have attributed that appropriation.

ON a subject where all is conjecture, it is impossible to form a decided opinion. That opinion must have the preference which has the most PROBABILITY in its favour. Allowing these works to have been erected by emigrants from the north of Asia, which I think has more than the support of *probability*, from the attestation of *correspondent structures* in the country they left, and the

* MR. KALM in his Travels, vol. ii. p. 31, informs us that his countrymen, the Swedes, on their arrival in that part of America called New Jersey, in making a settlement on the banks of the river Delaware, discovered some WELLS "at the depth of twenty feet, that were inclosed by walls of brick, a species of manufacture with which we are certain none of the savage tribes of America were acquainted, either at the time of their discovery or in any posterior period of their history."

intimations of *History* in the region where they finally settled ; I say, allowing them to have been erected by Asiatic emigrants, they must have been PLACES OF DEFENCE ; for the journeying of these hordes was not the excursion of a colony in search of a settlement, but the flight of a discomfited people before their pursuers. The Mexican annals testify this.

THE smaller mounds on the great plains are filled with bones, laid in various directions, in an equal state of decay, and appear to be piled over heaps of slain after some great battle. Whereas the larger mounds, near the fenced cities, are composed of strata, if I may so say, of bones in more regular order, of full-grown people and of infants, and in different stages of decay ; and seem formed of the bodies of such as died of sickness, or were killed in occasional skirmishes, at different times, and with intervals, perhaps, of some years. In some have been found plates of copper rivetted together, copper beads, various implements of stone, and a very curious kind of porcelain.*

* "FROM the great number of artificial mounds of earth to be seen through the settlement of the Natchez, it must at some former period have been well populated.

None of the Indians who now inhabit these regions have the art of making earthen ware, much more of melting metals and forming them into ornaments ; nor have they any distinct tradition that their ancestors had. They regard these things when they find them, with the same surprise and curiosity as we do. It is true that in the voyage of Captains AMADAS and BARLOW to the coast of Virginia in 1584, mention is made of *earthen pots* used by the natives "very large, white and sweet ;"* but I suspect they were not of their own manufacture, but the relics of a former and more highly civilized race. This may also be true of the *copper beads* which the Indians wore, as related by VERAZZANO in his voyage to Florida in 1524.† Whereas it is well known that the Mexicans were skilled

Those mounds, or tumuli, are generally square, and flat on the top. Add to this circumstance in favour of the former population of that district the following fact, which is very conclusive ; in all parts where new plantations are opened, *broken Indian earthen ware* is to be met with ; some of the pieces are in tolerable preservation, and retain distinctly the original ornaments ; but none of it appears to have been ever glazed."

ELLICOT'S Journal, p. 134.

* Hackluyt, vol. ii. p. 249.

† Ibid p. 300.

in the art of casting metals, and in pottery.*

I HAVE mentioned that the relics of the antient inhabitants are found several feet below the surface. While at Marietta I was careful to observe the appearance of the soil where workmen were digging cellars; and, in several instances, found at the depth of 4 and 5 feet some evidences of former settlers; particularly in one instance a well-laid hearth of flat stones, with cinders of pit-coal, charcoal, &c. At Waterford, at a place where the river had undermined the bank, under the roots of a Sycamore stump whose diameter was more than 4 feet, and 5 feet below the surface, I also discerned a hearth. The ground on which the stones were laid was reddened by the heat, and coal and bones were above. The time for such an accumulation of soil, and for the growth of so large a tree, must have been many centuries.

AMONG the antiquities of this territory (though without the limits of the State of

* "THEY had an excellent manufacture of earthen ware, of three colours, red, black, and white, painted in different patterns."

BERN. DIAZ DEL CASTILLO *Hist. of the Conq. of Mexico*, vol. i. p. 178. 8vo. edition.

Ohio) may also be mentioned the INSCRIPTIONS engraven on a large stratum of rocks, on the southeast side of the river Ohio, about two miles below the mouth of Indian or King's Creek, which empties into the Ohio fifty miles below Pittsburg. The greater part of the rocks lie nearly in a horizontal direction, and so close to the edge of the river, that at times the water entirely covers them. At the distance of a few yards, however, from the bank of the river there are several large masses of the same species of rock, on which are inscriptions also. These, it is probable, have been formerly attached to the horizontal stratum, and have either been removed by the hand of man, or by some violent inundation of the river. It is, at least, certain that the inscriptions upon both are of the same kind, and there can be little doubt that they have both been engraven at the same time.*

HAVING given this sketch of the antiquities of this part of the country, I will endeavour to throw some light upon their origin and authors.

* DOCTOR BARTON'S *Observations concerning some remains of Antiquity*, page 19, note.

THE Abbe CLAVIGERO commences his history of Mexico* with an account of the Toltecas, the oldest nation of which there is any account in that part of the world. He describes them as celebrated for their superior civilization and skill in astronomy and the arts. He says that they understood the method of casting gold and silver into whatever forms they pleased, and that they acquired the greatest reputation for the cutting of all kinds of gems.

FROM the ancient historic paintings and traditions of this nation it appears, that, banished from their native country, they began an emigration in the year I. Tecpatl, that is about the middle of the sixth century.† In the course of their emigration they sometimes rested but a short time at a place, and at other times tarried long, erected them houses, and attended to the concerns of agriculture. In this wandering manner did they travel, *always southwards*,

* *The History of Mexico, collected from Spanish and Mexican historians, &c. translated from the original by Charles Cullen, Esq. 2 vol. 4to. Lond. 1789.* "One of the most valuable works that has ever been published on the subject of America."

† CLAVIGERO says 596, but afterwards he says, "their departure happened in 544, and their monarchy commenced in 667." Dissert. ii. vol. ii. p. 226.

for the space of one hundred and four years, till they arrived at a place to which they gave the name of Tollantzinco, about fifty miles to the east of that spot where, some centuries after, was founded the famous city of Mexico.*

THEY appear to be a very numerous, enterprising and powerful people. It may seem, indeed, that one hundred and four years is hardly sufficient for so long a perigrination, and for the erection of works of such extent and magnitude as those found through all the continent of America, as far as it has been discovered, from the Lake of the Woods to Mexico. Let it, however, be observed, that the limited time, depending partly upon tradition and partly upon hieroglyphical annals, not accurately understood eight hundred years after they were commenced, *may not be chronologically exact*. The FACT, however, of an emigration, at an early period, from a more northern region, of a numerous and warlike people, cannot be doubted. That they erected the fortifications and mounds as they progressed onwards, seems highly probable. Like works and tumuli are

* Clavigero, vol. i. p. 84-

found in Mexico ; and by the antient historians are ascribed to the Toltecas. Being of a more recent date than those we have been describing, their contents are more perfect ; the vases and other implements are more entire, and the bones are not so much decayed. Like the mounds in the more northern regions, they contain a variety of valuable articles which were interred with the dead. Hence the historians of the discovery of America remark that "the insatiable avarice of the conquerors of Peru and Mexico, rifled the antient Indian sepulchres of the gold and jewels [bijoux] of which they were full."*

ADMITTING the date given by Clavigero as an authority, and supposing the journey to have commenced in the year of Christ 544, and that they reached the Muskingum 53 years afterwards ; we shall be carried back 1209 years from the present, (1803.) The calculation of Dr. Cutler upon the age of the trees makes 900 years, which allows 309 years for the forest to have started up after the places were forsaken.

As the sepulchral mounds of the antient Mexicans resembled those of which we are

* Lafitau, tom. ii. p. 433.

treating, so their *fortifications* are of the same structure. Clavigero declares, "It is certain and indubitable from the depositions made by Cortez and all those who saw the antient cities of that empire, that the Mexicans and all the neighbouring nations living in societies, raised walls, bastions, palisades, ditches, and intrenchments for their defence. It is true such fortifications were not comparable to those of the Europeans, because neither was their military architecture perfected, nor had they occasion to cover themselves from artillery, of which they had no experience or conception: but they gave plain proofs of their industry in inventing many different kinds of expedients to defend themselves from their native enemies."* Speaking in another place of the Mexican antiquities in the royal armoury at Madrid, he says, "We are certain, from the testimony of all the writers of Mexico that those nations used such plates of copper in war, and that they covered their breasts, their arms, and thighs with them to defend themselves from arrows." Differt. vi.

* *History of Mexico*, vol. ii. p. 389.

IN connexion with the warlike character and military genius of the Toltecas, it may be mentioned that, "Tendille, a Mexican, remarking a partly gilt *helmet* of one of Cortez's soldiers, observed that it resembled one which had belonged to their ancestors, and which was placed on the head of their god Huitzilopochtli; and therefore expressed a wish to carry it to Montezuma. Accordingly Cortez gave it to him."*

HAVING described the elevated mounds, squares, and forts in the western parts of North America, and in Mexico; it may be well to inquire if such are found in any other part of the world, and whether we may not thus discover whence America was first peopled. For this purpose I have collected the following documents.

THE most early accounts which history affords of these kind of tumuli, is in the Melpomene of HERODOTUS, c. 71. Where it is said that "the sepulchres of the Scythian kings are in the country of the Gerrhians, who live in the remotest parts of Scythia, where the Borysthenes is first known to be navigable." "They lay the king in the sepulchre prepared for him, upon a bed,

* *Conquest of Mexico*, by Bern. Diaz del Castillo, one of the conquerors, vol. i. p. 80.

encompassed on all sides with spears fixed in the ground. Upon the whole are disposed pieces of wood, covered with branches of willow. In the spaces which remain vacant they bury one of the king's concubines, whom they previously strangle, together with the cup-bearer, the cook, the groom, the waiter, his horses, and the choicest of his effects. To these they add cups of gold ; for silver and brass are not used among them. This done, they throw up *the earth* with great care, and endeavour *to raise a MOUND as high as possible.*" Here we receive the best and most antient account of the Scythian mode of sepulture ; and it refers us to the very regions where multitudes of these mounds exist at this day.

OLAUS WORMIUS says, these sepulchral barrows are works of no slight labour or small expense. The length of time, the number of people, and the toil bestowed upon their construction, rude as they may appear, mark strongly the zealous efforts which they employed to do honour to the deceased, and to perpetuate the glory of their princes, heroes, and benefactors.*

* Monumenta Danica, lib. 1. ch. vi.

PERINGSKIOLD describes several of the same kind in Sweden, particularly a large one at Upsal, one hundred and fifty yards in circumference, and thirty yards high ; the antiquity of which he supposes to be at least three thousand years.*

M. COCHERELL gives an account of a Gaulish monument of similar structure and contents in Normandy. Stone axes, wrought to the finest edge ; spears, lances, arrow-heads, &c. were found among the bones it contained.†

TORFEUS relates‡ that **Odinus** brought the first urns into the northern regions, introduced there the custom of burning the dead, of putting the most valuable things of the deceased into the grave with their ashes, and of erecting monuments and of laying stones over the sepulchres of the most eminent persons. On this occasion he quotes **STEPHANUS** in these words : “*Primitus namque defunctis iuxta solvitur in campo plano, juxta Regiam, aut defuncti*

* *Monumenta Sueo-Gothica*, lib. i. p. 215—217.

† Quoted in *Montfaucon, Antiquité Expliquée*, tom. v. part 2. p. 194 et seq.

‡ *Series Dynast. Reg. Dan.* cap. vi. p. 130, 144. edit. 8vo.

proedium, circulum miræ magnitudinis lapidibus efformabant, oblongum tamen viginti circiter orgyarum longitudine, latitudine trium. In hoc defuncti cremabant cadaver, cineres collectos urnis includebant, ac in circi meditullio locatos, grandibus undique stipabant lapidibus, arena glebaque terrestri replebant, ac in formam monticuli desuper collem extruebant." Strahlenburg says he found every thing to correspond with this description both as to the stones and the dimensions.

"THE Russians call these sepulchres *Bogri* or *Mutignii*; and vast numbers of them are found in Siberia and in the deserts which border on that government southwards. In these tombs are found all sorts of vessels, urns, ornaments, trinkets, cimeters, daggers, plates, medals, and jewels of gold, silver, &c. The graves of the poorer sort have likewise such things in them of copper and brass, arrows, &c."

"As to the graves themselves they are of different structures. Some are only raised up of earth as high as houses, and placed so near together and in such number on the spacious plains, that, at a distance, they appear like a ridge of hills. Others are set

round with rough hewn stones, and some with square free-stones, and are either of an oblong or a triangular form. In some places these tombs are entirely built with stone.— Hence we find in the antient maps of Tartary the Greater a number of mounds called “the pyramidical sepulchres of the Tartarian kings;” by which they must needs mean these monuments, though they are not so properly pyramids.”*

IN the 5th volume of the French translation of the travels of Professor PALLAS is a long and circumstantial account of these antient monuments.†

M. DE STEHLIN, secretary to the Imperial Academy at Petersburg, declares that there is not one instance of the tumuli being found to the northward of latitude 58°.

THEY are of all dimensions. The circumference of some is 30 Russian toises, others 50, 100, and even 500 toises. Their altitudes are also various; from 5 to 6, 12,

* STRAHLENBURG, page 364.

THERE is a tumulus of stone on the banks of the Monongahela; and Mr. Jefferson mentions another on a hill in the blue ridge of mountains, a few miles north of Wood's Gap.

† PAGES 12 and onward, of the 8vo edition. AN. 2 of the Repub. 8 volumes.

20, and even 30 toises. Each toise measuring seven English feet.

THE Russians, in effecting a practicable road to China, discovered in latitude 50 north, between the rivers Irtysh and Obalet, a desert of a very considerable extent, overspread in many parts with tumuli or barrows. This desert constitutes the southern boundary of Siberia.

HISTORIANS and Journalists make mention of these tumuli, with several particulars concerning them.

M. STRAHLENBURG, in his History of Russia and Tartary, p. 4, relates that, in the year 1720, some Russian regiments, being sent from Tobolski, the capital of Siberia, up the river Irtysh, to the great plains, or deserts, found in the tumuli there many ornamental antiquities, as they likewise did on the western boundary of the desert, between the rivers Tobol and Ischim. He farther mentions, p. 235, that Scythian antiquities are annually brought from the pagan tombs which lie on each side the river Irtysh, on the deserts of the Calmuck Tartars; and in p. 330, that a vast number of molten images, and other things, in gold, silver, and other metals, have been brought from

the Siberian and Tartarian tombs ; some of which he has engraved in his History.

MR. BELL, in vol. i. p. 209 of his journey from Petersburg to Pekin, informs us that eight or ten days journey from Tomsky situate on the river Tom, (which falls into the Oby and empties itself into the Frozen Ocean, in latitude 53 and 54 north, and which makes the northeast boundary of the great desert mentioned above by Strahlenburg) are found many tombs and burying-places of antient heroes as reported, who probably fell in battle ; but when and between whom, and upon what occasion these battles were fought is not so certain. The account which Mr. Bell received from the Tartars in the Baraba, is that Tamerlane had many engagements with the Calmuck Tartars in this country, whom he in vain attempted to subdue. Many persons go every summer from Tomsky to these tumuli, and find considerable quantities of gold, silver, and brass, and some precious stones, among the ashes and remains of dead bodies ; also hilts of swords, armour, ornaments for saddles and bridles, and other trappings ; with the bones of those animals to which the other belonged, among which are the bones of elephants.

FROM these circumstances it appears that when any Chief, or person of distinction, was interred, it was usual to bury in the same tumulus with him his arms and favourite horse, &c. And this custom, which is reputed to be of great antiquity, prevails at this day among the Calmucks and other Tartarian hordes.

THE borderers upon these deserts have for years continued to dig for the treasure deposited in these tumuli, which still however remains unexhausted. The Russian Court being informed of these depredations, sent a principal officer with sufficient troops to open such of these tumuli as were too large for the marauding parties to undertake, and to secure their contents. The officer, upon taking a survey of the numberless monuments of the dead spread over this vast desert, concluded that the barrow of the largest dimensions most probably contained the remains of the Prince or Chief; and he was not mistaken; for, after removing a very deep covering of earth and stones, the workmen came to three vaults constructed of stones of rude workmanship; containing the bones, habiliments, and rich ornaments, armour, &c. &c. of the Chief.

A particular account of this tumulus by Mr. DERMIDOFF at Petersburg, accompanied with four large drawings of the antiquities, is inserted in the second volume of the *Archeologia*.

THE situation, construction, form, and general contents of these Asiatic tumuli and the antient American mounds, are so similar that there can be no hesitation in ascribing them to the same people.

OTHER strong reasons for believing that the aborigines of America were descendants from the antient Scythians; and passed into this continent from the eastern parts of Asia, are, that many of the customs of the Scythians are still in use among the Indian tribes; in particular that of *scalping* their prisoners, and of putting them to death by a variety of ingenious and protracted tortures. They have many things, also, in common with the Tartar tribes of Asia; as the fabric and structure of birch canoes; the method of marching in what *we* call "Indian file;" and the construction of implements of war, and instruments of the chase. Whereas the NORTHERN NATIONS, by whom they seem to have been encroached upon and gradually expelled

from the first settlements they made, till they were finally driven into Mexico and Peru, most probably migrated from the northwest parts of Europe. This seems probable from the different character and physiognomy discoverable in the people who have emigrated from the northeast extremity of the American continent.

Curiosities.] IN the bank of the Ohio river, about one hundred and thirty miles above its junction with the Mississippi, is a large Cave called by the Indians "*the habitation of the Great Spirit.*" The following description of it was taken on the spot by a gentleman of observation. "For about three or four miles before you come to this place, you are presented with a scene truly romantic. On the Indian side of the river you see large ponderous rocks piled one upon another, of different colours, shape, and sizes. Some appear to have gone through the hands of the most skilful artist; some represent the ruins of antient edifices; others thrown promiscuously in and out of the river, as if nature intended to shew us with what ease she could handle those mountains of solid rock. You see again purling streams winding their course down

their rugged front ; whose appearance in a moon-light night, added to the murmuring noise they occasion, is truly beautiful, though it rather disposes the mind to solemnity : while others project so far that they seem almost disposed to leave their doubtful situation. After a small relief from this scene, you come to a second, which is something similar to the first ; and here, with strict scrutiny you discover the cave. Before its mouth stands a delightful grove of cypress trees, arranged immediately on the bank of the river. They have a fine appearance, and add much to the cheerfulness of the place. The mouth of the cave is but a few feet above the ordinary level of the river, and is formed by a semicircular arch of about eighty feet at its base and twenty-five feet in height, the top projecting considerably over, forming a regular concave. From the entrance to the extremity, which is about one hundred and eighty feet, it has a regular and gradual ascent. On either side is a solid bench of rock ; the arch coming to a point about the middle of the cave, where you discover an opening sufficiently large to receive the body of a man, through which comes a

small stream of very clear and well-tasted water, which is made use of by those who visit this place. From this hole a second cave is discovered, whose dimensions, form, &c. are not known. The rock is of lime-stone. The sides of the cave are filled with inscriptions, names of persons, dates, &c."

THE immense *Prairies* may be classed among the natural curiosities of this country. They are of two kinds: *First*, large level spots of ground, where for several miles there is no rise of the surface, nor any other vegetation than weeds, a coarse grass, and cane. These grow luxuriantly, often higher than a man's head. The soil is deep and rich; but, being of a clayey nature, retains the water after heavy rains, so as to appear flooded. In some are little clumps of trees on higher ground, which are called islands. Herds of Buffaloes are seen grazing on these plains; sometimes more than a hundred head together.

THESE prairies may have been occasioned by the exciccation of lakes or vast morasses.

THE *second* kind are similar level spots, but not in the low lands: These are rather immense plains, of a black soil, which at

once absorbs the rain that falls upon it, so as never to be muddy. These entirely resemble the vast *steppes* in the upper parts of Russia and Siberia, which are described as "extensive plains, dry, elevated, and destitute of water; there is not a solitary shrub to be seen on them, much less any wood, but they are covered with a coarse kind of grass."*

THERE are also found open cleared spots on the summits of hills, called "*Buffaloe beats*," because supposed to be occasioned by the resort of those animals thither in fly time.

THE vast flights of pigeons in this country seem incredible. But there is a large forest in Waterford, containing several hundred acres, which has been killed in consequence of their lighting upon it during the autumn of 1801. Such numbers lodged upon the trees that they broke off large limbs; and the ground below is covered, and in some places a foot thick, with their dung, which has not only killed all the un-

* TOOKER'S *Russia*, vol. i. p. 74 and 145. 8vo. edition.
PALLAS' *Travels*, vol. ii. p. 75.

dergrowth, but all the trees are as dead as if they had been girdled.*

IN connexion with this I may mention a large collection of feathers, found within a hollow tree, which I examined with the Rev. Mr. STORY, May 18, 1803. It is in the upper part of Waterford, about two miles distant from the Muskingum. A very large sycamore, which, through age, had decayed and fallen down, contained in its hollow trunk, five and a half feet in diameter and for nearly fifteen feet upwards, a mass of decayed feathers, with a small admixture of brownish dust and the exuvies of various insects. The feathers were so rotten that it was impossible to de-

* THIS account which I received from credible persons at Waterford when I was there, May 13, 1803, is confirmed by a letter written to me since my return, by my much-esteemed friend the Rev. Mr. STORY, dated Marietta, June 3, 1803. "I have visited two pigeon roosts, and have heard of a third. Those I have seen are astonishing. One is supposed to cover one thousand acres: the other is still larger. The destruction of timber and brush on such large tracts of land by these small animals is almost incredible. How many millions of them must have assembled to effect it! especially as it was done in the course of a few weeks! A more particular statement will be given of this subject in a communication I intend making, agreeably to your request, to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences."

termine to what kind of birds they belonged. They were less than those of the pigeon ; and the largest of them were like the pinion and tail feathers of the swallow.

I EXAMINED carefully this astonishing collection, in the hope of finding the bones and bills, but could not distinguish any.

THE tree, with some remains of its ancient companions lying around, was of a growth preceding that of the neighbouring forest. Near it, and even out of its mouldering ruins, grow thrifty trees of a size which indicates two and three hundred years of age.

ONE circumstance which makes me suppose these the plumage of one vast flock of birds which took up winter quarters in this tree, and perished there ; and not the moultings of annual visitors, is, that the feathers at the top were as much decayed as those at the bottom. As the trunk had split in falling down, I was able to examine the whole mass and found it of uniform appearance throughout. We judged there were enough to have filled two waggons.

THE *salt licks* are among the natural curiosities of this country. I tasted of several which I thought much stronger than sea-

water. Those near the Scioto are copious, and the salt-works they supply are very productive.

IT is in the neighbourhood of such licks that so many of the bones of the *Mammoth* are found. There are similar salt-springs in the northern regions of Asia, and there also are found the bones of the huge animal whose history has excited so much speculation.

THE petrifying qualities of some springs near the rapids in the Ohio have already been mentioned.

Government.] PREVIOUSLY to becoming a separate State, the Territory was under the jurisdiction of a GOVERNOR, appointed by Congress, whose commission was to continue in force for three years; a SECRETARY, appointed also by Congress for four years, who was to make a record of all the Laws, Acts, &c. passed by the Legislature, and transmit authentic copies of them every six months to the Secretary of Congress; and a COURT, consisting of three Judges, with common law jurisdiction, and commissions to continue in force during good behaviour.

THE Governor and Judges, or a majority of them might adopt and publish in the District such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as were deemed necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the District, and report them to Congress, which, if approved, should be in force.

THE Governor was Commander in Chief of the militia, and had the appointment and commission of all officers below the rank of General officers; the latter being appointed and commissioned by Congress. And, previous to the organization of the General Assembly, he had the appointment of all such magistrates and other civil officers in each county and township as were necessary; but after the General Assembly was organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers were regulated and defined by them. He was also to lay out towns and counties.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY consisted of the Governor, Legislative Council of five members to continue in office five years, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council were elected by the House of Representatives and commissioned by Congress. The General Assembly made

laws, &c. and elected a member to Congress.*

THIS Territorial Government was over the whole Territory northwest of the Ohio, including the three States planned by Congress; and the Territory was to be admitted as a State into the Union whenever it should contain 60,000 free inhabitants. This admission took place April 28, 1802.† In consequence of this, the State of Ohio formed and adopted a CONSTITUTION, which is printed in the Appendix.

History.] ON the 2d of January, 1781, the Legislature of Virginia made a cession to the United States of the territory belonging to that State northwest of the Ohio;‡ with the following reservations: 1. That the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincents, and the neighbouring villages who had professed themselves citizens of Virginia, should have

* ORDINANCE of Congress for the Government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, July 13, 1787.

† SEE the Act of Congress in the Appendix to this book.

‡ THE right of Virginia to the territory west of the Alleghany mountain is examined in an ingenious pamphlet published at Philadelphia, by R. Aitkin, 1781; with authentic documents; intended as a vindication of the grant from the Six United Nations of Indians to the proprietors of Indiana.

their possessions and titles confirmed them. 2. That Col. George Rogers Clarke, and the officers and soldiers who planned and executed the secret expedition by which the British posts were reduced, should receive for that service a grant of land, not exceeding 150,000 acres, on the northwest side of the Ohio; and 3. That in case the quantity appropriated for the Virginia troops on the southeast of the Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland river, and the Green river and Tennessee river, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency be made up and laid off in good lands on the northwest side of the Ohio, between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami.

THIS cession of the Territory, with the reservations aforesaid, was accepted by Congress, September 13, 1783.

IN the following year peace was made between the Indians and the United States at Fort M'Intosh; in which the Indians gave up the country upon the Muskingum, Scioto, and Great and Little Miami rivers, as a consideration for former disagreements and to produce future tranquillity.

AN ordinance of Congress was passed, May 20, 1785, for surveying a number of

townships, of six miles square to be designated by lines running due north and south, and others crossing these at right angles. The first north and south line was to begin on the river Ohio, at a point corresponding with the southern boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania ; extending thence to Lake Erie. Agreeably to this *seven ranges of townships* were laid out.

THE Map I have given of the *Military Tract*, is a survey of the lands granted by Congress in the Resolves passed on the 16th and 18th of September, 1776, and on the 12th of August, 1780, to certain officers and foldiers of the late continental army ; and on the 22d of September, 1780, to certain officers in the hospital department.

THE *Virginia Reservation* contains the tract which that State reserved to itself for a compensation to the officers and soldiers in the late revolutionary war, when it ceded its claims to the western territory to the United States. These lands are defined in the Act of Congress passed August 10, 1790, and the Amendment June 9, 1794.

ON the 25th of January, 1786, Generals PUTNAM and TUPPER of the late American army, inserted in the public prints an

addresses to the officers and soldiers who were by an Act of Congress entitled to a military grant of land in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and to others who might be induced to become settlers, proposing an association by the name of "The Ohio Company," to unite in a petition to Congress for a location of their lands. In consequence of which a general meeting, composed of delegates from several counties in Massachusetts, was held in Boston, March 1, 1786, when the proposed association was formed. They voted to raise a fund in continental certificates to the amount of one million of dollars, in order to purchase lands in the western territory of the United States: and five Directors, a Treasurer and a Secretary, were appointed to manage the business of the association.

APPLICATION having been made to Congress in behalf of the Company for the purchase of lands by the Rev. MANASSEH CUTLER and the Hon. WINTHROP SARGEANT, Esq. a contract was executed and signed at New-York on the 27th of November, 1787. They were to have 1,500,000 acres for a million of dollars, in what was called final settlement certificates; one half

of the purchase money to be paid down, and a patent to be given on the payment of the other moiety.

THE tract of land thus purchased was bounded east on the west boundary of the seventh range ; southerly on the Ohio river ; westerly on the west boundary of the seventeenth range ; and to extend north so far that an east and west line for its north boundary should include, over and above the lands to be paid for, the following tracts, viz. two complete townships for the foundation of an University ; a section, or mile square in each township, or fractional township, [viz. No. 16.] for the support of public schools within the same ; section No. 29, for the support of religion ; and sections No. 8, 11, and 26, reserved for the future disposition of Congress.

PROVISION was made in the contract for the Company's immediately entering on 750,000 acres ; bounded as follows ; viz. East on the west boundary of the seventh range ; southerly on the Ohio ; west on the west bound of the fifteenth range ; and extending northerly as afore-said for quantity.

ON account of the rise of public securities a number of the subscribers declined making their payments. This with other circumstances induced the Directors in March, 1792, to petition Congress for a modification of their contract; and, by an Act, entitled "An Act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of associates," passed the 21st of April following, the President of the United States was authorized to issue letters patent for three several tracts, viz. First, for the 750,000 acres, bounded as before mentioned, "besides the several lots and parcels of land in the said contract reserved and appropriated to particular purposes." Secondly, a tract of 214,285 acres, to be paid for in army bounty rights. Thirdly, 100,000 acres to be given to actual settlers in lots of 100 acres each, &c. The two last tracts to be laid out within the boundary of the 1,500,000 originally contracted for.

IN pursuance of this Act, the Directors of the Company paid the army land warrants into the Treasury, and the President issued letters patent for the three tracts, bearing date 10th of May, 1792.

IN November, 1787, arrangements were made for sending forward, at the expense of the Company, surveyors, artificers, and common labourers, amounting to forty-six men, under the superintendence of General RUFUS PUTNAM, for the purpose of commencing the survey, erecting places of defence, if found necessary, and providing houses or cabins for the reception of the first settlers. Part of this detachment collected at Danvers, in the State of Massachusetts, and began their march the beginning of December. Another party assembled at Hartford in Connecticut the first of January, 1788. Sumrill's ferry on the Yohiogany river, thirty miles above Pittsburg, was pitched on to build their boats. The winter was very severe, and they were not able to descend the river until the 1st of April. They arrived at Marietta the 7th; cleared the ground, and pitched their camp on the east bank of the Muskingum at its confluence with the Ohio.

THIS is the commencement of the settlement, not only of Marietta and the Company's purchase, but of what now forms the State of Ohio.

THERE was before this time a garrison of soldiers on the west bank of the Muskingum, but there were no settlers or inhabitants in the State of Ohio except Indians, two Moravian towns, and a few trespassers on public lands.

IN the months of May and June Governor **ST. CLAIR**, Judges **PARSONS** and **VARNUM**, arrived and entered upon the duties of their respective offices. Two families, also, arrived within this period, with a number of men for the purpose of preparing for the removal of their families.

IN September the first Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas was held. And, by the first of December, besides single men, and others for the purpose of building cabins for the reception of their families, about twenty families had arrived.

IN December, 1788, the agents of the Company resolved that 100 acres out of each right should be appropriated for the purpose of establishing settlements in the different parts of the purchase; to be granted in 100 acre lots to such persons as should erect block-houses, &c. and make certain improvements. Under these regulations, by the 30th of October, 1789, when about

ninety families had arrived, nine distinct associations, amounting to two hundred and fifty settlers, had been formed : and by December, 1790, settlements had commenced or improvements been made in all but one. That is to say, two settlements at Bellepré, one at Newbury, (now a part of Bellepré,) and one at Wolf Creek.

IN the year 1790 a settlement commenced at the forks of Duck Creek ; one at the mouth of Meig's Creek, thirty miles up the Muskingum ; one at Big Bottom, ten miles farther up that river, (destroyed January 2, 1791,) and one at Amberson's Bottom, about forty miles down the Ohio.

THE 100,000 acres granted by Congress in 1792 for donation purposes, prevented the Company from making any sacrifice of land ; and also in some measure, it may be presumed, served as an inducement to persons to remain in the settlement, and others to come into it. However, in July, 1793, when the Directors of the Company made an assignment of donation lands to the actual settlers, there were found but two hundred and thirty males of eighteen years old and upward within the Company's purchase, except the French people and a few others at Gallipolis.

IN the year 1802, the taxable polls, viz. males of twenty-one years of age and upward, within the Company's purchase, amounted to 1073.

Sketch of the Wars and Treaties with the Indians.]* ALTHOUGH partial treaties or conventions were formed with some of the northern and western tribes in the years 1775 and 1776, yet those treaties were too feeble to resist the powerful impulses of a contrary nature, arising from a combination of circumstances at that time; and accordingly all the various Indian nations, (the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, and a few individuals of the Delawares excepted) lying on our frontiers from Georgia to Canada, armed against us.

As soon as the war with Great Britain ceased, measures were taken for effecting a peace with the hostile tribes.

IN 1784 a treaty was held and peace concluded with the Six Nations, at Fort Stanwix; and in the month of January of the following year another treaty was form-

* This article is principally extracted from the Report of the Secretary at War, on the causes of hostilities with the Indian tribes, laid before Congress, January 16, 1792; with additions from other sources.

ed with the western tribes, (the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, and Chippewas) at Fort M'Intosh, on the Ohio. During the same year (1785) treaties were concluded at Hopewell on the Keowee, with all the powerful tribes of the south, (the Cherokees, the Choctaws and Chippewas) excepting the Creeks: and in January, 1786, a treaty was made with the Shawanese, at the confluence of the Great Miami with the Ohio. But in consequence of some uneasinesses and complaints excited among the Indians, Congress directed, October 5, 1787, that "a general treaty should be held with the tribes of Indians within the limits of the United States, inhabiting the country northwest of the Ohio and about Lake Erie; for the purpose of knowing the causes of their dissatisfaction, of regulating trade, and amicably settling all affairs concerning lands and boundaries between them and the United States."

To defray the expenses of this treaty, to procure by well-authenticated conveyances the extinction of the Indian claims to lands they had already ceded to the United States, and to extend the purchase beyond the limits agreed upon in former treaties, Con-

gress appropriated the sum of 20,000 dollars in addition to 14,000 granted before.

ACCORDINGLY new treaties were held at Fort Harmar the latter part of the year 1788, and concluded on the 9th of January, 1789, with a representation of all the Six or northern Nations, the Mohawks excepted; and with the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottiwattamies, and Sacks.

ACCORDING to these treaties the boundary line between the United States and the Indian possessions is thus described, "beginning at the mouth of the Cayahoga (which falls into the southernmost part of Lake Erie) and running up the river to the portage between that and the Tuscarora (or northeast) branch of the Muskingum; then down the said branch to the forks, at the crossing place above Fort St. Lawrence; then westwardly toward the portage of the Great Miami, to the main branch of that river; then down the Miami, to the fork of that river next below the old Fort which was taken by the French in 1752; thence due west to the river De la Panse (a branch of the Wabash,) and down that river to

the Wabash."* To the tract comprehended within these limits the Indians relinquished all claim; and admitted that their title to the lower country, between the Wabash and the Illinois, was formerly ceded to the French.

WE must, however, recollect that though messages were sent to the Wyandots and Delawares, in 1784, inviting them and their neighbours the Miamis to meet the Commissioners, first at Cayahoga, and afterwards at Fort M'Intosh, they did not attend.

IN the year 1785 these invitations were repeated; but the messengers, upon their arrival at the Miami village, had their horses stolen, were otherwise treated with insolence, and prevented fulfilling their mission.

NEW endeavours were used in 1787 and 1788 to bring those Indians to treat; they were urged to be present at the treaty appointed to be held at Fort Harmar; but these endeavours proved as fruitless as any of the former.

AT a Council of the tribes, convened in 1788 at the Miami river, the Miami and Wabash Indians were pressed to repair to

* REPORT of the Secretary of State, Nov. 8, 1791.

the treaty with great earnestness by the chiefs of the Wyandots and Delawares; the Wyandot chiefs particularly presented them with a large belt of wampum, holding one end of it themselves and offering the other to the hostile Indians, which was refused. The Wyandots then laid it on the shoulders of a principal chief, recommending him to be at peace with the Americans; but, without making any answer, he leaned himself, and let it fall to the ground. This so displeased the Wyandots that they immediately left the council house.

IN the mean time the frontier settlements were disquieted by frequent depredations and murders, as the complaints of their inhabitants of the pacific forbearance of government were loud, repeated, and distressing. Their call for protection was incessant, till at length they appeared determined by their own efforts to endeavour to retaliate the injuries they were continually receiving, and which had become intolerable.

IN this state of things it was indispensable for government to make some decisive exertion for the peace and security of the frontier.

NOTWITHSTANDING the ill success of former experiments, and the invincible spirit of animosity which had appeared in certain tribes, and which was of a nature to justify a persuasion that no impression could be made upon them by pacific expedients, it was still deemed advisable to make one more essay.

ACCORDINGLY in April, 1790, Anthony Gamelin, an inhabitant of Post St. Vincennes, and a man of good character, was dispatched to all the tribes and villages on the Wabash river, and to the Indians of the Miami village, with a message, purporting that the United States were desirous of establishing a general peace with all the neighbouring tribes of Indians and of treating them in all respects with perfect humanity and kindness; at the same time warning them to abstain from farther depredation.

THE Indians in some of the villages on the lower part of the Wabash appeared to listen to him, others manifested a different disposition, others confessed their inability to restrain their young warriors, and all referred the messenger to the Indians at the Miami village. At this village some appeared well-disposed, but the chiefs of the

Shawanees returned the messages and belts, informing the messenger, however, that they would after consultation, within thirty nights, send an answer to Post Vincennes. The promised answer was never received. While the messenger was at the Miami village, two negroes were brought in from our settlements, prisoners; and, upon his return to L'Anguille, a chief informed him that a party of seventy warriors from the more distant Indians had arrived, and were gone against the settlements.

IN three days after his departure from the Miami village, a prisoner was burnt there to death. Similar cruelties were exercised at the Ouittanon towns, about the same time; and in the course of three months, immediately after the last mentioned invitation, upwards of one hundred persons were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners upon the Ohio, and in the district of Kentucky.

It is to be remarked, that, previously to the last invitation, the people of Kentucky, who, in consequence of their injuries, were meditating a blow against the hostile Indians, (as before intimated) were restrained by the President of the United States from

crossing the Ohio, until the effect of the friendly overture, intended to be made, should be known.

It is also to be observed, that the Wyandots and Delawares, after having frequently and fruitlessly endeavoured to influence the Miami and Wabash Indians to peace, upon mature conviction, finally declared, that force only could effect the object.

As an evidence that the conduct of the hostile Indians was occasioned by other motives than a claim relative to boundaries, it is to be observed, that their depredations were principally upon the district of Kentucky, and the counties of Virginia lying along the south side of the Ohio, a country to which they had no claim.

It appears, by respectable evidence, that from the year 1783, until the month of October, 1790, the time that the United States commenced hostilities against those Indians, that on the Ohio, and the frontiers on the south side of that river, they killed, wounded, and took prisoners, about fifteen hundred men, women, and children, besides carrying off upwards of two thousand horses, and other property to the amount of 50,000 dollars.

THE particulars of the barbarities exercised upon many of the prisoners, of different ages and sexes, although supported by indisputable evidence, are of too shocking a nature to be presented to the public. It is sufficient upon this head to observe, that the tomahawk and scalping knife were the mildest instruments of death. In some cases, torture by fire and other execrable means were used.

BUT the outrages which were committed upon the frontier inhabitants were not the only injuries that were sustained. Repeated attacks upon detachments of troops of the United States were at different times made. The following, from its peculiar enormity, deserves recital. In April, 1790, Major Doughty was ordered to the friendly Chickasaws on public business. He performed this duty in a boat, having with him Ensign Sedam, and a party of fifteen men. While ascending the Tennessee river, he was met by a party of forty Indians in four canoes, consisting principally of the afore said banditti of Shawanese and Cherokees. They approached under a white flag, the well known emblem of peace.

They came on board the Major's boat, received his presents, continued with him nearly one hour, and then departed in the most friendly manner. But they had scarcely cleared his oars, before they poured in a fire upon his attendants, which was returned as soon as circumstances would permit, and a most unequal combat was sustained for several hours, when they abandoned their design, but not until they had killed and wounded eleven out of fifteen of the boat's crew. This perfidious conduct, in any age, would have demanded exemplary punishment.

ALL overtures of peace failing, and the depredations still continuing, an attempt at coercion was deemed indispensable. Accordingly the expedition under Brigadier-General Harmar, in the month of October, 1790, was directed. The event is known.

AFTER this expedition, the Governor of the Western Territory, in order that nothing might be omitted to effect a peace without farther conflict, sent, on his arrival at Fort Harmar, in December, 1790, through the Wyandots and Delawares, conciliatory messages to the Miamis; but still without effect.

JANUARY 2, 1791, the Indians surprised the block-house and broke up the settlement on the Big Bottom ; killed fourteen persons, and took five prisoners. Upon which the inhabitants of the out-settlements were advised to remove to Marietta. A post of defence was erected at Wolf Creek, and one at Bellepré. At Marietta was built a strong stockade, near the antient works ; also a fortified enclosure on the point of the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum ; and Fort Harmar, on the western shore, was put in a state of defence.

THE Corn-Planter, a war chief of the Senecas, and other Indians of the same tribe, being in Philadelphia in the month of February, 1791, were engaged to undertake to impress the hostile Indians with the consequences of their persisting in their hostilities, and also of the justice and moderation of the United States.

IN pursuance of this design, Col. Proctor, on the 14th of March, was sent to the Corn-Planter to hasten his departure, and to accompany him to the Miami village ; and messages were sent to the Indians declaratory of the pacific sentiments of the United States towards them. But both Col. Proc-

tor and the Corn-Planter, although zealously desirous of executing their mission, encountered insurmountable difficulties, and failed of their purpose.

IN the month of April, Major-General St. Clair sent messages from Fort Harmar to the Delawares again, expressive of the pacific designs of the United States towards all the Indian tribes. As his overtures were rejected, he proceeded with the forces under his command into the Indian country to compel their submission; but early on the morning of the 4th of November, 1791, he was unexpectedly attacked by the Indians. A general engagement ensued, which lasted four hours. His whole army was routed, and obliged to make a precipitate retreat. Forty-six officers were killed, and twenty-five wounded; and about six hundred privates were killed, besides pack-horse and bullock-drivers, &c. Eight pieces of cannon and all the baggage were left as plunder to the enemy. This engagement happened about fifteen miles from the Miami village, thirty miles from Fort Jefferson, and ninety-eight from Fort Washington.

THE army of Indians was supposed to be between three and four thousand, com-

manded by a Missasago chief, who had been in the British service in the late war.

AFTER this unhappy defeat, General St. Clair, having, in consequence of ill health, resigned his commission, the President of the United States nominated and appointed Anthony Wayne, Esq. Major-General of the United States' army in the Western Territory.

MARCH 5, 1792, Congress passed an Act for making farther and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers, raising recruits, &c.

A TREATY was held at the Painted Post by Col. Pickering, in June, 1792, with a part of the Six Nations, at which the humane intentions of the general Government towards them particularly, were explained.

CAPTAIN HENDRICKS, a respectable Indian, residing with the Oneidas, appearing zealously disposed to attempt convincing the hostile Indians of their mistaken conduct, was accordingly sent for that purpose, but was frustrated by unforeseen obstacles in his laudable attempts,

ON the 27th of September, 1792, a peace was concluded with sundry tribes of the Wabash and Illinois Indians by Brigadier-

General Rufus Putnam, and a message forwarded to the Shawanoes, Delawares, and other hostile tribes, exhorting them to reconciliation.

THE chiefs of the Six Nations, who were deputed and commissioned by the President of the United States on a mission to the hostile tribes, assembled in Council at the Miami village, happily succeeded in bringing about a cessation of arms to continue till June, 1793; and reported a willingness on the part of the Indians to enter into negotiations with Commissioners on the part of Congress for bringing about and establishing a firm and lasting peace.

AT the second session of the second Congress, 1793, Benjamin Lincoln, Esq. of Massachusetts, Beverly Randolph, Esq. of Virginia, and Timothy Pickering, Esq. of Pennsylvania, were appointed Commissioners to treat with the Indians. But they were not able to effect a meeting with them. The Indians, however, by deputation, insisted upon the Ohio as the boundary line between them and the United States. But so extensive a concession was considered as inadmissible, as the lands had been sold by Congress, and people had settled on them.

No relaxation of this demand being indicated, the Commissioners, who had been waiting at the mouth of Detroit river from the 21st of July, 1793, left that place on the 17th of August, and arrived at Fort Erie on the the 23d, on their return home.

THE tribes most determined on war were the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanocs, and Miamis.

ON the 20th of August, 1794, the combined force of the Indians was completely routed by General Wayne in a general action, on the banks of the Miami, near the rapids. The savages abandoned with precipitation all their settlements, towns, and villages, which were immediately burnt by the victorious army. After this, overtures of peace were made to them, which finally led to the treaty concluded at Greenville, August 3, 1795. This treaty has to it the signature of eighty chiefs of all the tribes and nations which were in hostility with the United States, northwest of the Ohio. When it was concluded, presents were made to the Indians of goods to the amount of 20,000 dollars, and the treaty stipulated the payment of 8,000 dollars yearly.



A P P E N D I X.

On the Navigation of the Ohio.

[The following just and judicious observations were addressed to the Earl of Hillsborough, in the year 1770, when Secretary of State for the North American department.]

"No part of North America will require less encouragement for the production of naval stores, and raw materials for manufactories in Europe, and for supplying the West-India islands with *lumber, provisions, &c.* than the country of the Ohio; and for the following reasons:

"First, THE lands are excellent, the climate temperate; the native grapes, silk-worms, and mulberry trees, abound every where; hemp, hops, and rye, grow spontaneously in the vallies and low lands; lead and iron are plenty in the hills; salt springs are innumerable; and no soil is better adapted to the culture of tobacco, flax, and cotton, than that of the Ohio.

"Second, THE country is well watered by several navigable rivers, communicating with each other; by which, and a short land carriage, the produce of the lands of the Ohio can, even now (in the year 1772,) be sent cheaper to the sea-port town of Alexandria, on the Potowmac river in Virginia (where the troops of General Braddock landed,) than any kind of merchandize is sent from Northampton to London.

"Third, THE river Ohio is, at all seasons of the year, navigable with large boats, like the west-country barges, rowed only by four or five men; and from the month of February to April large ships may be built on the Ohio, and sent to sea, laden with hemp, iron, flax, silk, tobacco, cotton, pot-ash, &c.

"*Fourth*, FLOUR, corn, beef, ship-plank, and other useful articles, can be sent down the stream of the Ohio to West-Florida, and from thence to the West-India islands, much cheaper and in better order, than from New York or Philadelphia, to those islands.

"*Fifth*, HEMP, tobacco, iron, and such bulky articles, may also be sent down the stream of the Ohio to the sea, at least 50 per cent. cheaper than these articles were ever carried by land carriage, of only sixty miles, in Pennsylvania; where waggonage is cheaper than in any other part of North America.

"*Sixth*, THE expense of transporting European manufactures from the sea to the Ohio, will not be so much as is now paid, and must ever be paid, to a great part of the countries of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland. Whenever the farmers or merchants of the Ohio shall properly understand the business of transportation, they will build schooners, sloops, &c. on the Ohio, suitable for the West-India or European markets; or by having black walnut, cherry-tree, oak, &c. properly sawed for foreign markets, and formed into rafts in the manner that is now done by the settlers near the upper parts of the Delaware in Pennsylvania, and thereon flow their hemp, iron, tobacco, &c. and proceed with them to New Orleans.

"IT may not, perhaps, be amiss to observe, that large quantities of flour are made in the distant (western) countries of Pennsylvania, and sent by an expensive land carriage to the city of Philadelphia, and from thence shipped to South Carolina, and to East and West Florida, there being little or no wheat raised in those provinces.

"THE river Ohio seems kindly designed by nature, as the channel through which the two Floridas may be supplied with flour; not only for their common consumption, but also for the carrying on an extensive commerce with Jamaica, and the Spanish settlements in the bay of Mexico. Millstones in abundance are to be obtained in the hills near the Ohio; and the country is every where well watered with large and constant springs and streams for grist and other mills.

"THE passage from Philadelphia to Pensacola is seldom made in less than a month, and sixty shillings per ton, freight, (consisting of sixteen barrels,) is usually paid for flour, &c. thither. Boats carrying 800 or 1000 barrels of flour may go in about the same time from Pittsburg as from

Philadelphia to Pensacola, and for half the above freight; the Ohio merchants would be able to deliver flour, &c. there in much better order than from Philadelphia, and without incurring the damage and delay of the sea, and charges of insurance, &c. as from thence to Pensacola.

"THIS is not mere speculation; for it is a fact, that about the year 1746, there was a great scarcity of provisions at New-Orleans; and the French settlements at the Illinois, small as they then were, sent thither in one winter upwards of eight hundred thousand weight of flour."

Particulars of the Destruction of the Moravian Settlements on the Muskingum.

[Extracted from a work printed in Philadelphia, in the year 1784, entitled "Some Observations on the Indian Natives of this Continent."]

"THE first gathering of those Indians into a good degree of civil and religious order, was about thirty years ago, by means of one of them, named Papunhank. The place of their residence at that time, was at Wihaloosing, on the Susquehannah, about two hundred miles from Philadelphia. In the conversation they had with some serious people, in a visit to that city, about the year 1756, at a time when the province was distressed by the Indian war, they appeared to have a feeling sense of that inward change of heart which the gospel requires, and declared their particular disapprobation of war, and fixed resolution to take no part therein; apprehending it to be displeasing to the Great Being, who, as one of them expressed it, "*Did not make men to destroy men; but to love and assist each other.*" They held a conference with the governor, in which they informed him, "That they remembered the old friendship which subsisted between their forefathers and ours; that they were great lovers of peace, and had not taken any part in the war."

"THEY delivered three white prisoners which they had recovered from the other Indians. They desired that no strong drink should be given them, nor be sent to their town. The speaker, Papunhank, appeared serious, as under a sense

of the Divine presence, and concluded with a solemn prayer, with which the whole audience seemed much affected.

"ABOUT thirteen years past, these Indians meeting with difficulty, from an increase of white settlers near them, by which spirituous liquors were brought to their towns; they removed to the Muskingum, a branch of the Ohio. In their peregrination thither they were accompanied by some of the Moravians, who have long resided with them, and by their careful attention, both to their civil and religious concerns, never leaving them, even in their times of greatest danger and difficulty, a near and steady connexion between them took place.

"DURING the late troubles, these Indians adhering to the principles they had long professed, absolutely refused to take any part in the war, notwithstanding the threats and repeated abuses they received on that account from other tribes, particularly those parties which passed through their towns, in their way to our frontiers; whom they sometimes dissuaded from their hostile intentions, and prevailed upon to go back again; or warned the inhabitants of their danger. This humane conduct being considered as obstructive to the hostile proceedings of the tribes at war, was at length made the pretence of carrying them off. Accordingly, on the 4th of August, 1781, a string of wampum was sent by the chief of the Wyandots, who resided at Sandusky, with a message, letting them know, he was coming with a number of warriors; but bidding them be not afraid, for he was their friend. In a few days after, two hundred and twenty warriors arrived, when calling a Council of the head men of the three Moravian towns, they acquainted them they were come to take them away; rendering it for a reason, "That they, and their Indians, were a great obstruction to them in their war-path." They returned them this answer: "That it was impossible for them to remove at that time, and leave their corn behind them, lest they and their children should perish with hunger in the wilderness." To this the chief of the Wyandots, at first, seemed to attend; but being instigated by some white men in their company, they persisted in their resolution; and after killing many of the cattle and hogs, ripping up their bedding, and committing many other outrages, on the 28th of August and September, forced from their three towns, in all between three and four hundred persons; who after a tedious journey in the wilderness, arrived at a branch of Sandusky Creek, where the body of them were ordered to re-

main. Some of their principal men were sent to Major Aront Schuyler de Peyster, the English commander at Fort Detroit, who commended them, as a peaceable people, and exhorted them to remain such; but added, that many complaints had been made of them, that they had given intelligence to his enemies, &c. he had sent for them; but that his instructions had been exceeded, in the ill treatment they had received; that however he would provide for them. Thus the matter rested till the spring of 1782, when these Moravian Indians finding corn scarce and dear at Sandusky, desired liberty to return to their settlements, to fetch some of their corn, of which they had left above two hundred acres standing; which when granted, many of them went, among whom were several widows with their children, some of whom had been subjected to such extreme want as to eat the carcases of the dead cattle and horses.

"WHEN the people at and about the Monongahela, understood a number of Indians were at the Moravian towns, they gave out, that the intention of those people was, to fall upon the back inhabitants, which ought to be prevented. Whereupon about one hundred and sixty men got together, and swimming their horses over the Ohio, came suddenly upon the chief Moravian town. The first person who appeared, they shot at and wounded, when coming up to him, they found he was an half Indian, son to John Bull, one of the Moravians, by an Indian woman, to whom he is regularly married; they killed and scalped him, and proceeded to the town. The Moravian Indians, who were mostly in the fields pulling corn, did not run off, as many of them might, if they had been conscious of any offence; but came of their own accord, into the town, at the call of the white people, who at first, expressed friendship to them; but soon after, violently seized and bound them, when the Helpers,* of whom there were five of the most respectable in the company, and others, exhorted the younger to submission and patience; telling them, they thought their troubles in this world would soon be at an end, and they would be with their Saviour. They then sung and prayed together, till they were led out, one after the other, and inhumanly slaughtered; first the men, and then the women. Two boys, who made their escape, related these particulars. One of them lay in the heap of the dead, in a house, and

* "There are Indians who assist the missionaries in keeping good order amongst their people, and upon occasion, give public exhortations."

was scalped; but recovering his senses, escaped: the other, who had hid himself under the floor, was an eye witness of this tragic scene and saw the blood of the slain running in a stream. These Indians before being bound, were so little apprehensive of being charged with guilt, that they informed the white people, that more of their brethren were at another town to which they accompanied them; who in like manner fell a sacrifice with them, to the barbarity of the whites. The dead bodies were afterwards burnt with the houses. Before their death, they were also obliged to shew in what part of the woods they had concealed their effects, when the other Indians (as before mentioned) took them away.

"Those at the third town having some intelligence of what passed, made their escape. One of the helpers, who escaped, relates that in a conference they had with the other helpers, when they considered what they should do in case of an attack, either from the Americans, or the Indians who had taken part with the English, some of whom charged them of having, through the intelligence they gave to the Virginians, been the occasion of the slaughter of their brethren, at Goshaching; the result of their conference was, "not to go away, nevertheless to leave each one to act according to the feeling of his own heart." He added, "that there was so much love amongst them, that he had never felt the like before." This is a summary of this dreadful transaction, as it is given by the principal leader of those that remain.

"The account as it stands in the Pennsylvania Gazette, of April 17th, 1782, after giving an account of the incursions of the Indians, adds, "that the people being greatly alarmed, and having received intelligence that the Indian towns on the Muskingum, had not moved as they had been told, a number of men properly provided, collected and rendezvoused on the Ohio, opposite the Mingo Bottom, with a design to surprise the above towns, one hundred and sixty men swam the river, and proceeded to the towns on the Muskingum, where the Indians had collected a large quantity of provisions to supply their war parties. They arrived at the town in the night, undiscovered, attacked the Indians in their cabins, and so completely surprised them, that they killed and scalped upwards of ninety, but a few making their escape, about forty of which were warriors, the rest old women and children. About

eighty horses fell into their hands, which they loaded with the plunder, the greatest part furs and skins; and returned to the Ohio without the loss of one man.

"It is alleged, in vindication of this deliberate massacre, that forty of those Indians were warriors, preparing to attack our frontiers; but this assertion contradicts itself: for had it been the case, it is not likely they would have brought their wives, with the widows and thirty-four children who were slain with them, or have suffered them with themselves, to be thus murdered, without making the least resistance or hurt to their murderers.

"Soon after the death of these Indians, about five hundred men, probably encouraged by this easy conquest, assembled at the Old Mingos on the west side of the Ohio, and being equipped on horseback, set on for Sandusky, where the remaining part of the Moravian Indians resided, in order to destroy that settlement, and other Indian towns in those parts; but the Wyandots and other Indians, having some knowledge of their approach, met them near Sandusky, when an engagement ensued, in which some of the assailants were killed, and several taken prisoners, amongst whom was the commander Col. Crawford, and his son in law. The Colonel the Indians put to a cruel death, and killed the other with other prisoners.

"DOUBTLESS the cruelty exercised on the Colonel and the death of the prisoners taken at Sandusky, was in a great measure owing to the murder of the peaceable Moravian Indians, at which they expressed much displeasure.

"THIS grievous transaction appears in a yet more afflicting point of view, when it is considered, that though many threats had been thrown out against those Indians, both by the English and Americans,* yet they took no step for their security, trusting in the care of Heaven, and the pro-

* "As the Wyandot king in his speech told them, "My cousins, you Christian Indians, in Gnadenhutten, Sandusky and Salera, I am concerned on your account, as I see you live in a dangerous situation. Two mighty and angry gods stand opposite to each other, with their mouths wide open, and you stand between them, and are in danger of being crushed by the one or the other of them, or both, and crumbled with their teeth." To which the Christian Indians answered, "Uncle, &c. &c. you Shawanoes our nephews——We have hitherto not seen our situation so dangerous as not to stay here. We live in peace with all mankind, and have nothing to do with the war. We desire and request no more, than that we may be permitted to live in peace and quiet——We will preserve your words and consider them——and send you, uncle, an answer."

tection of the government, under which they had lived many years with due submission. But such is the corrupting nature of war, that it gradually hardens the heart, to a fearful degree of insensibility."

An Ordinance for ascertaining the Mode of disposing of Lands in the Western Territory.

"*BE it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled,* That the Territory ceded by individual States to the United States, which has been purchased of the Indian inhabitants, shall be disposed of in the following manner :

"A SURVEYOR from each State shall be appointed by Congress, or a Committee of the States, who shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of his duty, before the Geographer of the United States, who is hereby empowered and directed to administer the same ; and the like oath shall be administered to each chain-carrier, by the surveyor under whom he acts.

"THE Geographer under whose direction the surveyors shall act, shall occasionally form such regulations for their conduct, as he shall deem necessary ; and shall have authority to suspend them for misconduct in office, and shall make report of the same to Congress, or to the Committee of the States ; and he shall make report in case of sickness, death, or resignation of any surveyor.

"THE surveyors, as they are respectively qualified, shall proceed to divide the said Territory into townships of six miles square, by lines running due north and south, and others crossing these at right angles, as near as may be, unless the boundaries of the late Indian purchases may render the same impracticable, and then they shall depart from this rule no further than such particular circumstances may require. And each surveyor shall be allowed and paid at the rate of two dollars for every mile in length, he shall run, including the wages of chain-carriers, markers, and every other expense attending the same.

"THE first line running north and south as aforesaid, shall begin on the river Ohio, at a point that shall be found to be due north from the western termination of a line which has been run as the southern boundary of the State

of Pennsylvania; and the first line running east and west, shall begin at the same point, and shall extend throughout the whole Territory: *Provided*, that nothing herein shall be construed as fixing the western boundary of the State of Pennsylvania. The Geographer shall designate the townships, or fractional parts of townships, by numbers progressively from south to north; always beginning each range with No. 1; and the ranges shall be distinguished by their progressive numbers to the westward. The first range extending from the Ohio to the Lake Erie, being marked No. 1; the Geographer shall personally attend to the running of the first east and west line; and shall take the latitude of the extremes of the first north and south line, and of the mouths of the principal rivers.

"The lines shall be measured with a chain; shall be plainly marked by chops on the trees, and exactly described on a plat, whereon shall be noted by the surveyor, at their proper distances, all mines, salt springs, salt licks, and mill-seats, that shall come to his knowledge; and all water-courses, mountains and other remarkable and permanent things, over and near which such lines shall pass, and also the quality of the lands.

"The plats of the townships respectively shall be marked by subdivisions into lots of one mile square, or six hundred and forty acres, in the same direction as the external lines, and numbered from 1 to 36; always beginning the succeeding range of the lots with the number next to that with which the preceding one concluded. And where, from the causes before mentioned, only a fractional part of a township shall be surveyed, the lots protracted thereon shall bear the same numbers as if the townships had been entire. And the surveyors in running the external lines of the townships, shall, at the interval of every mile, mark corners for the lots which are adjacent, always designating the same in a different manner from those of the townships.

"The Geographer and surveyors shall pay the utmost attention to the variation of the magnetic needle; and shall run and note all lines by the true meridian, certifying with every plat, what was the variation at the times of running the lines thereon noted.

"As soon as seven ranges of townships, and fractional parts of townships, in the direction from south to north, shall have been surveyed, the Geographer shall transmit

plats thereof to the Board of Treasury, who shall record the same, with the report, in well bound books to be kept for that purpose. And the Geographer shall make similar returns from time to time, of every seven ranges as they may be surveyed. The Secretary at War shall have recourse thereto, and shall take by lot therefrom a number of townships and fractional parts of townships, as well from those to be sold entire, as from those to be sold in lots, as will be equal to one seventh part of the whole of such seven ranges, as nearly as may be, for the use of the late Continental army; and he shall make a similar draught from time to time, until a sufficient quantity is drawn to satisfy the same, to be applied in manner hereafter directed. The Board of Treasury shall, from time to time, cause the remaining numbers, as well those to be sold entire as those to be sold in lots, to be drawn for in the name of the thirteen States respectively, according to their quotas in the last preceding requisition on all the States; *provided*, that in case more land than its proportion is allotted for sale, in any State, at any distribution, a deduction be made therefor at the next.

“THE Board of Treasury shall transmit a copy of the original plats, previously noting thereon, the townships, and fractional parts of townships, which shall have fallen to the several States, by the distribution aforesaid, to the Commissioners of the Loan-office of the several States, who, after giving notice of not less than two nor more than six months, by causing advertisements to be posted up at the Court houses, or other noted places in every county, and to be inserted in one news-paper, published in the States of their residence respectively, shall proceed to sell the townships, or fractional parts of townships, at public vendue, in the following manner, viz. The township or fractional part of township No. 1, in the first range, shall be sold entire, and No. 2, in the same range, by lots; and thus in alternate order through the whole of the first range. The township, or fractional part of township No. 1, in the second range shall be sold by lots; and No. 2, in the same range, entire; and so in alternate order through the whole of the second range; and the third range shall be sold in the same manner as the first, and the fourth in the same manner as the second, and thus alternately throughout all the ranges; *provided*, that none of the lands, within the said territory, be sold under the price of one dollar the

acre, to be paid in specie, or Loan-office certificates, reduced to specie value, by the scale of depreciation, or certificates of liquidated debts of the United States, including interest, besides the expense of the survey and other charges thereon, which are hereby rated at thirty-six dollars the township, in specie or certificates as aforesaid, and so in the same proportion for a fractional part of a township, or of a lot, to be paid at the time of sales; on failure of which payment, the said lands shall be again offered for sale.

"THERE shall be reserved for the United States, out of every township, the four lots being numbered 8, 11, 26, 29, and out of every fractional part of township, so many lots of the same numbers as shall be found thereon, for future sales. There shall be reserved the lot No. 16, of every township for the maintenance of public schools, with the said township; also one third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines, to be sold, or otherwise disposed of as Congress shall hereafter direct.

"WHEN any township, or fractional part of a township, shall have been sold as aforesaid, and the money, or certificates received therefor, the Loan-officer shall deliver a deed in the following terms:

"*The United States of America, to all to whom these presents shall come,* GREETING.

"KNOW ye, that for the consideration of dollars, we have granted and do hereby grant and confirm unto the township, (or fractional part of the township, as the case may be) numbered in the range excepting therefrom, and reserving one third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines within the same: and the lot No. 8, 11, 26 and 29, for future sale or disposition, and the lot No. 16, for the maintenance of public schools. To have to the said his heirs and assigns forever; (or if more than one purchaser, to the said their heirs and assigns forever, as tenants in common.) *In witness* whereof, A. B. Commissioner of the Loan-office, in the State of hath, in conformity to the ordinance passed by the United States in Congress assembled, the twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, hereunto set his hand, and affixed his seal, this day of in the year of our Lord and of the Independence of the United States of America

“AND when any township, or fractional part of township, shall be sold by lots as aforesaid, the Commissioner of Loan-office shall deliver a deed therefor in the following form :

“*The United States of America, to all to whom these presents shall come,* GREETING.

“KNOW ye, that for the consideration of dollars, we have granted, and hereby do grant and confirm unto the lot (or lots as the case may be) in the township, (or fractional part of township, as the case may be) numbered in the range excepting and reserving one third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines within the same, for future sale or disposition. To have to the said his heirs and assigns forever ; (or if more than one purchaser, to the said their heirs and assigns forever as tenants in common.) *In witness* whereof, A. B. Commissioner of the continental Loan-office in the State of hath, in conformity to the ordinance passed by the United States in Congress assembled, the twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, hereunto set his hand, and affixed his seal, this day of in the year of our Lord and of the Independence of the United States of America

“WHICH deeds shall be recorded in proper books, by the Commissioner of the Loan-office, and shall be certified to have been recorded, previous to their being delivered to the purchaser, and shall be good and valid to convey the lands in the same described.

“THE Commissioners of the Loan-offices respectively shall transmit to the Board of Treasury, every three months, an account of the townships, fractional parts of townships, and lots committed to their charge ; specifying therein the names of the persons to whom sold, and the sums of money or certificates received for the same ; and shall cause all certificates by them received to be struck through with a circular punch ; and they shall be duly charged in the books of the Treasury with the amount of the monies or certificates, distinguish the same, by them received as aforesaid.

“IF any township, or fractional part of township, or lot remains unsold for eighteen months after the plat shall have been received, by the Commissioners of the Loan-office, the same shall be returned to the Board of Treasury, and shall be sold in such manner as Congress may hereafter direct.

“AND whereas Congress, by their resolutions of the 16th and 18th of September, in the year 1776, and the 12th of

August, 1780, stipulated grants of land to certain officers and soldiers of the late continental army, and by the resolution of the 22d of September, 1780, stipulated grants of land to certain officers in the hospital department of the late continental army; for complying therefore with such engagements: *Be it ordained*, That the Secretary at War, from the returns in his office, or such other sufficient evidence as the nature of the case may admit, determine who are the objects of the above resolutions and engagements, and the quantity of land to which such persons or their representatives are respectively entitled, and cause the townships, or fractional part of townships, herein before reserved for the use of the late continental army, to be drawn for in such manner as he shall deem expedient, to answer the purpose of an impartial distribution. He shall from time to time transmit certificates to the Commissioners of the Loan-offices of the different States, to the lines of which the military claimants have respectively belonged, specifying the name and rank of the party, the terms of his engagement and time of his service, and the division, brigade, regiment or company to which he belonged, the quantity of land he is entitled to, and the township, or fractional part of a township, and range out of which his proportion is to be taken.

“THE Commissioners of the Loan-offices shall execute deeds, for such undivided portions, in manner and form herein before mentioned, varying only in such a degree, as to make the same conformable to the certificate from the Secretary at War.

“WHERE any military claimants of bounty in lands shall not have belonged to the line of any particular State, similar certificates shall be sent to the Board of Treasury, who shall execute deeds to the parties for the same.

“THE Secretary at War, from the proper returns, shall transmit to the Board of Treasury, a certificate specifying the name and rank of the several claimants of the hospital department of the late continental army, together with the quantity of land each claimant is entitled to, and the township, or fractional part of a township, and range out of which his portion is to be taken; and thereupon the Board of Treasury shall proceed to execute deeds to such claimants.

“THE Board of Treasury and the Commissioners of the Loan-offices, within the States, shall, within eighteen months, return receipts to the Secretary at War, for all deeds which

have been delivered, as also all the original deeds which remain in their hands for want of applicants, having been first recorded; which deeds so returned shall be preserved in the office, until the parties or their representatives require the same.

“And be it further ordained, That three townships adjacent to Lake Erie, be reserved, to be hereafter disposed of by Congress, for the use of the officers, men and others, refugees from Canada, and the refugees from Nova Scotia, who are or may be entitled to grants of land under resolutions of Congress now existing, or which may be hereafter made respecting them, and for such other purposes as Congress may hereafter direct.

“And be it further ordained, That the towns of Gnadenbotten, Shoenbrun and Salem, on the Mollisingum, and so much of the lands adjoining to the said towns, with the buildings and improvements thereon, shall be reserved for the sole use of Christian Indians, who were formerly settled there, or the remains of that society, as may, in the judgment of the Geographer, be sufficient for them to cultivate.

“SAVING and reserving always, to all officers and soldiers entitled to lands on the northwest side of the Ohio, by donation or bounty from the Commonwealth of Virginia, and to all persons claiming under them, all rights to which they are so entitled under the deed of cession, executed by the Delegates for the State of Virginia, on the 11 day of March, 1784, and the Act of Congress accepting the same; and to the end that the said rights may be fully and effectually secured, according to the true intent and meaning of the said deed of cession, and Act aforesaid,

It is ordained, That no part of the land included between the rivers called Little Miami and Scioto, on the northwest side of the river Ohio, be sold, or in any manner alienated until there shall have been laid off and appropriated for the said officers and soldiers, and persons claiming under them, the lands they are entitled to agreeably to the said deed of cession, and Act of Congress accepting the same.

“DONE by the United States in Congress assembled, the twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and of our sovereignty and Independence the ninth.

RICHARD H. LEE, *President.*

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

*Powers to the Board of Treasury to contract for
the Sale of the Western Territory.*

"THAT the Board of Treasury be authorized and empowered to contract with any person or persons for a grant of a tract of land which shall be bounded by the Ohio from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh range of townships now surveying; thence by the said boundary, to the northern boundary of the tenth township from the Ohio; thence by a due well line to Scioto; thence by the Scioto to the beginning, upon the following terms, viz. The tract to be surveyed and its contents ascertained by the Geographer or some other officer of the United States, who shall plainly mark the said east and well line, and shall render one complete plat to the Board of Treasury, and another to the purchaser or purchasers. The purchaser or purchasers, within seven years from the completion of this work, to lay off the whole tract at their own expense, into townships, or fractional parts of townships, and to divide the same into lots, according to the land ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785; complete returns whereof to be made to the Treasury Board. The lot No. 16, in each township, or fractional part of a township, to be given perpetually for the purposes contained in the said ordinance. The lot No. 29, in each township, or fractional part of township, to be given perpetually for the purposes of religion. The lots No. 8, 11, and 26 in each township, or fractional part of township, to be reserved for the future disposition of Congress. Not more than two complete townships to be given perpetually for the purposes of an University, to be laid off by the purchaser or purchasers, as near the centre as may be, so that the same shall be of good land, to be applied to the intended object by the Legislature of the State. The price to be not less than one dollar per acre for the contents of the said tract, excepting the reservations and gifts aforesaid, payable in specie, Loan-office certificates reduced to specie value, or certificates of liquidated debts of the United States, liable to a reduction by an allowance for bad land, and all incidental charges and circumstances whatever, *provided*, that such allowance shall not exceed in the whole, one third of a dollar per acre. And in making payment, the principal only of the said certificates shall be admitted,

and the Board of Treasury, for such interest as may be due on the certificates rendered in payment as aforesaid, prior to January 1, 1786, shall issue indents for interest to the possessors, which shall be receivable in payment as other indents for interest of the existing requisitions of Congress; and for such interest as may be due on the said certificates, between that period and the period of payment, the said Board shall issue indents, the payment of which to be provided for in future requisitions or otherwise. Such of the purchasers as may possess rights for the bounties of land to the late army, to be permitted to render the same in discharge of the contract, acre for acre; *provided*, that the aggregate of such rights shall not exceed one seventh part of the land to be paid for; *and provided also*, that there shall be no future claim against the United States, on account of said rights. Not less than 500,000 dollars of the purchase money to be paid down upon closing of the contract, and the remainder upon the completion of the work to be performed by the Geographer or other officer, on the part of the United States. Good and sufficient security to be given by the purchaser or purchasers for the completion of the contract on his or their part. The grant to be made upon the full payment of the consideration-money, and a right of entry and occupancy to be acquired immediately for so much of the tract as shall be agreed upon between the Board of Treasury and the purchasers.

July 23, 1787.

"ORDERED, That the above be referred to the Board of Treasury to take order."

[Copy.]

New York, *July 26, 1787.*

"GENTLEMEN,

"WE observe by the Act of the 23d instant, that your Honorable Board is authorized to enter into a contract for the sale of a tract of land therein described, on certain conditions expressed in the Act. As we suppose this measure has been adopted in consequence of proposals made by us, in behalf of ourselves and associates, to a Committee of Congress; we beg leave to inform you, that we are ready to enter into a contract for the purchase of the lands described in the Act, provided you can conceive yourselves authorized to admit of the following conditions, which in

some degree vary from the report of the Committee, viz. The subordinate surveys shall be completed as mentioned in the Act, unless the frequency of Indian irruptions may render the same impracticable without an heavy expense to the company.

"The mode of payment we propose is, half a million of dollars when the contract is executed; another half million when the tract, as described, is surveyed by the proper officer of the United States; and the remainder in six equal payments, computed from the date of the second payment.

"The lands assigned for the establishment of an University to be nearly as possible in the centre of the first million and half of acres we shall pay for; for, to fix it in the centre of the proposed purchase, might too long defer the establishment.

"When the second payment is made, the purchasers shall receive a deed for as great a quantity of land as a million of dollars will pay for, at the price agreed on; after which we will agree not to receive any further deeds for any of the lands purchased, only at such periods, and on such conditions as may be agreed on betwixt the Board and the purchasers.

"As to the security, which the Act says shall be good and sufficient, we are unable to determine what those terms may mean in the contemplation of Congress, or of your Honorable Board; we shall therefore only observe that our private fortunes, and that of most of our associates, being embarked in the support of the purchase, it is not possible for us to offer any adequate security, but that of the land itself, as is usual in great land purchases.

"We will agree so to regulate the contract, that we shall never be entitled to a right of entry or occupancy, but on the lands actually paid for, nor receive any deeds until our payments amount to a million of dollars, and then only in proportion to such payments. The advance we shall always be under without any formal deed, together with the improvements made on the lands, will, we presume, be ample security, even if it was not the interest as well as the disposition of the company to lay the foundation of their establishment on a sacred regard to the rights of property.

"If these terms are admitted we shall be ready to conclude the contract.

"We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, for ourselves and associates, Gentlemen, your obedient humble servants,

MANASSEH CUTLER,
WINTHROP SARGENT.

July 27, 1787.

"ORDERED, That the above letter from Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent to the Board of Treasury, containing proposals for the purchase of a tract of land, described in the Act of Congress of the 23d instant, be referred to the Board of Treasury to take order; *provided*, that after the date of the second payment therein proposed to be made, the residue shall be paid in six equal and half yearly instalments, until the whole thereof shall be completed, and that the purchasers stipulate to pay interest on the sums due from the completion of the survey to be performed by the Geographer.

The Contract of the Ohio Company with the Honorable Board of Treasury of the United States of America, made by the Rev. Mr. Manasseh Cutler, and Major Winthrop Sargent as agents for the Directors of said Company. At New-York, October 27, 1787.

"THIS INDENTURE made the 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, between *Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston, and Arthur Lee*, Esquires, (the Board of Treasury for the United States of America,) acting by and under the authority of the Honorable the Congress of the said States of the one part, and *Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent*, both of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as agents for the Directors of the Ohio Company of Associates, so called, of the other part: Whereas the Congress of the United States aforesaid, in and by their several resolutions and votes of the twenty-third and twenty-seventh days of July last past, did authorize and empower the Board of Treasury aforesaid to contract with any person or persons for a grant of the tract of land in the said resolutions mentioned, upon such terms and conditions, for such considerations, and under such reservations as in the said resolutions is expressed. And whereas by virtue and in consequence of the said resolutions and votes, the said parties of the first part have contracted and agreed with the said parties of the second part, agents as aforesaid, for a grant of the tract of land herein

after mentioned. *Now therefore this indenture witnesseth,* That the said parties of the first part, in order to carry their said agreement, as far as possible, into effect, and for and in consideration of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, well and truly paid into the treasury of the said United States by the said parties of the second part, before the encasing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereby the said Board of Treasury do hereby acknowledge, and thereof, and of and from every part and parcel thereof, do hereby, on the behalf of the said United States, acquit, release, exonerate, and forever discharge the said parties of the second part, and the said Ohio Company of Associates, and every of them, their and every of their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns forever, by these presents; and also in consideration of the further sum of five hundred thousand dollars, secured to be paid as hereinafter is mentioned, Have in behalf of the said United States and the Congress thereof, covenanted and agreed, and do hereby covenant and agree to and with the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, that within one month after the payment of the said last mentioned sum of five hundred thousand dollars, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, a full and ample grant and conveyance shall be executed in due form of law, under the seal of the said United States, whereby the people of the said United States or the Congress thereof, or such officer or officers as shall be duly authorized for that purpose, shall grant, convey and assure to the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns forever, (as agents to the Directors of, and in trust for the persons composing the said Ohio Company of Associates, according to their several rights and interests under the said association,) and to their heirs and assigns forever, as tenants in common, in fee simple, all that certain tract or parcel of land, Beginning at the place where the western boundary line of the seventh range of townships, laid out by the authority of Congress, intersects the Ohio and extending thence along that river southwesterly, to the place where the western line of the seventeenth range of townships, to be laid out according to the land ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785, would intersect the said river, and extending thence northerly on the western boundary line of the said seventeenth range of townships, so far that a line drawn due east to the western boundary line of the said seventh range of townships, will with the other lines of this

tract, include one million and a half of acres of land, besides the several townships, lots, and parcels of land hereinafter mentioned to be reserved or appropriated to specific purposes, thence running east to the western bounds of the said seventh range of townships, and thence southerly along those bounds, to the place of beginning; with the rights, members and appurtenances thereof, which said tract shall be surveyed by the Geographer or some other officer of the said United States, to be authorized for that purpose, who shall plainly mark the said east and west line, and shall render one complete plat or map of the said tract to the Board of Treasury of the United States, for the time being, or such other person as Congress may appoint, and another plat or map thereof to the said parties of the second part, their heirs or assigns. *Provided always, and it is hereby expressly stipulated,* That in the said grant, so to be executed as aforesaid, a proper clause or clauses shall or may be inserted for the purpose of reserving in each township, or fractional part of a township, which upon such surveys as hereinafter are mentioned, shall be found to fall within the bounds of the tract, so to be granted as aforesaid, lot number sixteen, for the purposes mentioned in the said ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785; lot number twenty-nine to be appropriated to the purposes of religion; and lots number eight, eleven, and twenty-six for the use, and subject to the disposition of the Congress of the United States; and also reserving out of the said tract, so to be granted, two complete townships to be given perpetually for the purposes of an University, to be laid off by the said parties of the second part, their heirs or assigns, as near the centre as may be, so as the same shall be of good land, to be applied to the intended object, in such manner as the Legislature of the State, wherein the said townships shall fall, or may be situated, shall, or may think proper or direct. And the said parties of the second part, do hereby for themselves, and the Directors, and Ohio Company of Associates aforesaid, and every of them, and their and every of their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, covenant and grant to, and with the said parties of the first part, their heirs, executors, and administrators, (acting as aforesaid, for and on behalf of the said United States, by virtue of the authority so as aforesaid to them delegated and assigned,) that within the space of seven years, from and after the outline of the said tract shall have been so as aforesaid run out by

the Geographer, or other officer of the United States to be for that purpose appointed, and the plat thereof given as aforesaid, (if they are not prevented by incursions or opposition from the savages, or if they are so prevented, then as soon as the same can be conveniently thereafter accomplished) the said Directors and Ohio Company of Associates, or some of them, their or some of their heirs or assigns, shall and will cause the said tract of land to be surveyed, laid out, and divided into townships, and fractional parts of townships, and also subdivided into lots, according to the directions and provisions of the land ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785, issued by Congress, and shall and will make, or cause to be made, complete returns of such divisions and subdivisions to the Treasury Board of the United States, for the time being, or such other person or persons as Congress shall or may appoint: And also shall and will, within one month after the outlines of the said tract shall have been so as aforesaid surveyed, well and truly pay or cause to be paid into the Treasury of the said United States, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars in gold or silver, or in securities of the said United States, without fraud or further delay: And inasmuch as it was the true intent and meaning of the said parties to these presents, and of the Congress of the United States that the said Ohio Company of Associates should immediately cultivate, if they thought proper, a part of the said tract of land, proportionable to the payment which they have so as aforesaid already made; and should have full security for the undisturbed enjoyment of the same. *Now this indenture further witnesseth,* That the said parties of the first part, by virtue of the power and authority to them given by Congress as aforesaid, have covenanted, promised, and agreed, and do hereby covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, in trust for the said Ohio Company of Associates, their heirs and assigns, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Ohio Company of Associates, so called, their heirs and assigns, to enter upon, take possession of, cultivate, and improve at their pleasure all that certain tract or parcel of land, part of the tract herein before described: Beginning at the place where the western boundary line of the said seventh range of townships intersects the Ohio, thence extending along that river southwesterly to the place where the western boundary line of the fifteenth range of town-

ships, when laid out agreeable to the ordinance aforesaid, would touch the said river, thence running northerly on the western bounds of the said fifteenth range of townships, till a line drawn due east to the western boundary line of the said seventh range of townships, will comprehend, with the other boundary lines of this tract, seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, besides the several lots and parcels of land hereinafter mentioned to be reserved or appropriated to particular purposes; thence running east to the western boundary line of the said seventh range of townships, and thence along the said line to the place of beginning, with the rights, members, and appurtenances thereof, according to the terms of the said association. Reserving always, and excepting out of the said tract last mentioned and the permission to cultivate the same in each township, and fractional part of a township which shall fall within the same, according to the land ordinance herein before mentioned; lot number sixteen, for the purposes specified in the said ordinance; lot number twenty-nine for the purposes of religion; lots number eight, eleven, and twenty-six subject to the disposition of the Congress of the United States, and also reserving and excepting two complete townships for the purposes of an University, to be laid off in the manner herein before mentioned, and to be applied in such manner to that object as the Legislature of the State wherein the said townships shall fall, or be situated, shall or may think proper or direct. And the said parties of the first part do hereby, for and on behalf of the said United States, promise and agree, to and with the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, that the said Ohio Company of Associates, their heirs and assigns shall and may, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, freely and peaceably hold and enjoy the said last mentioned tract of land, except the said lots and parcels of land and townships so as aforesaid excepted; *provided*, that the covenants and agreements herein before contained on the part of the said parties of the second part, are observed, performed, and fulfilled. And the said parties of the first part, do hereby pledge the faith of the UNITED STATES to the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, and to the said Ohio Company of Associates, so called, for the performance of all the grants, promises, and agreements herein before contained, which on the part of the said parties of the first part, or of the said States, are or ought to be

kept and performed. *In witness* whereof, the parties to these presents have interchangeably set their hands and seals, and the said parties of the first part have caused their seal of office to be hereunto affixed the day and year first herein before mentioned.

Samuel Osgood, L. S. Arthur Lee, L. S.
Manasseh Cutler, L. S. Winthrop Sargent, L. S.

At a Meeting of the Directors and Agents of the Ohio Company, at Mr. Brackett's Tavern, the 21st of November, and continued by adjournment to the 22d.

RESOLVED,

THAT the lands of the Ohio Company be allotted and divided in the following manner; any thing to the contrary in former resolutions notwithstanding, viz.

FOUR thousand acres near the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, for a city and commons, and contiguous to this, one thousand lots of eight acres each, amounting to eight thousand acres.

UPON the Ohio, in fractional townships, one thousand lots of one hundred and sixteen acres and $\frac{1}{2}$, amounting to one hundred and sixteen thousand, four hundred and eighty acres.

IN the townships on the navigable rivers, one thousand lots of three hundred and twenty acres, amounting to three hundred and twenty thousand acres. And,

IN the inland towns, one thousand lots of nine hundred and ninety-two acres each, amounting to nine hundred and ninety-two thousand acres, to be divided and allotted as the agents shall hereafter direct.

THAT there be the following reservations, viz.

ONE township at the falls of the great Hockhocking river.

ONE township at the mouth of the Great or Little river of that name; and one township opposite to the mouth of the Great Kenhaway river. Which reservations may hereafter be divided and allotted as the Directors and agents shall see fit.

RESOLVED, That the city at the mouth of the Muskingum river be so laid out into oblong squares, as that each house-lot shall consist of ninety feet in front, and one hundred and eighty feet in depth, with an alley of ten feet in width, through each square in its oblong direction; and that the centre street, crossing the city, be one hundred and fifty feet wide, any thing to the contrary in former resolutions notwithstanding.

RESOLVED, That in addition to the reservations heretofore ordered, there be eight house-lots in the city, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reserved for public uses.

RESOLVED, That the army bounty rights be considered in part payment of the shares of military associates, in the ratio of one dollar to every acre, to which they are entitled; and that this rule be observed by the agents of the subscribers in rendering their returns, and by the agents appointed by the Directors for the second payment to the Board of Treasury.

RESOLVED, That no further subscriptions be admitted after the first day of January next; and that all interest arising upon sums paid, since the payment of the first half million to the Board of Treasury, until the second payment be completed, shall accrue to the benefit of the Company's funds; and that the agents pay all the monies they may have in their possession, into the treasury of the Company, by the first day of March next.

RESOLVED, That the eight acre lots be surveyed, and a plat or map thereof be made, with each lot numbered thereon, by the first Wednesday in March next; and that a copy thereof, be immediately forwarded to the Secretary, and the original retained by the Company's Superintendent. That the agents meet upon the same Wednesday in March, at *Rice's* tavern in Providence, State of Rhode Island, to draw for said lots in numbers, as the same shall be stated upon the plat. That a list of the draughts be transmitted by the Secretary to the Superintendent, and a copy thereof preserved in the Secretary's office.

RESOLVED, That this meeting of the Directors and agents of the Ohio Company, be, and it is hereby adjourned to the first Wednesday of March, 1788, to be then holden at *Rice's* tavern, in the town of Providence and State of Rhode Island.

WINTHIROP SARGENT, Sec'y.
to the Ohio Company.

At a Meeting of the Directors of the Ohio Company, at Mr. Brackett's Tavern in Boston, November 23, 1787, for the purpose of carrying into effect the surveys, and other business of the Ohio Company, as agreed upon by the Directors and Agents, at their meetings of the 29th of August last, and the 21st instant,

ORDERED,

THAT four surveyors be employed, under the direction of the Superintendant hereinafter named.—That twenty-two men shall attend the surveyors.—That there be added to this number twenty men, including six boat-builders, four house-carpenters, one blacksmith, and nine common workmen.

THAT the boat-builders shall proceed on Monday next; and the surveyors rendezvous at *Hartford*, the first day of January next, on their way to the Muskingum.

THAT the boat-builders and men, with the surveyors, be proprietors in the Company.—That their tools, and one ax, and one hoe, to each man, and thirty pounds weight of baggage, shall be carried in the Company's waggons; and that the subsistence of the men on their journey be furnished by the Company.

THAT upon their arrival at the places of destination, and entering upon the business of their employment, the men shall be subsisted by the Company, and allowed wages at the rate of four dollars (each) per month, until discharged.—That they be held in the Company's service until the first of July next, unless sooner discharged; and that if any of the persons employed shall leave the service, or wilfully injure the same, or disobey the orders of the Superintendant, or others acting under him, the person so offending shall forfeit all claim to wages.

THAT their wages shall be paid the next autumn in cash, or lands, upon the same terms as the Company purchased them.—That each man furnish himself with a good small arm, bayonet, six flints, a powder-horn and pouch, priming-wire and brush, half a pound of powder, one pound of balls, and one pound of buck-shot. The men so engaged shall be subject to the orders of the Superintendant, and those he may appoint as aforesaid, in any kinds of business

they shall be employed in, as well for boat-building and surveying as for building houses, erecting defences, clearing land and planting, or otherwise for promoting the settlement: and as there is a possibility of interruption from enemies, they shall also be subject to orders as aforesaid in military command, during the time of their employment.

THAT Col. *Ebenezer Sproat* from Rhode Island, Mr. *Anselm Tupper* and Mr. *John Matthews* from Massachusetts, and Col. *R. J. Meigs* from Connecticut, be the surveyors.

THAT General *Rufus Putnam* be the Superintendent of all the business aforesaid, and he is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Extracts from the Journals,

WINTHROP SARGENT, Sec'y.
to the Ohio Company.

*An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory
of the United States northwest of the river Ohio.*

BE it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said Territory, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district; subject however to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory dying intestate, shall descend to, and be distributed among their children, and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grand-child, to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them: And where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have in equal parts among them their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate, her third part of the real estate for life, and one third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the

Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her, in whom the estate may be (being of full age) and attested by three witnesses; and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed and delivered by the person being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery; saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, St. Vincent's, and the neighbouring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

It is ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress: He shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

THERE shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office: It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the Acts and Laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and proceedings of the Governor in his executive department; and transmit authentic copies of such Acts and proceedings, every six months, to the Secretary of Congress: There shall also be appointed a Court to consist of three Judges, any two of whom to form a Court, who shall have a common-law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behaviour.

THE Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district, such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them

to Congress from time to time; which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the Legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

THE Governor, for the time being, shall be Commander in Chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of General officers; all General officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

PREVIOUS to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same: After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

FOR the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof: And he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject however to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature.

So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly; *provided*, that for every five hundred free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five; after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the Legislature: *Provided*, that no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years; and in either case, shall likewise hold

hold in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same: *Provided also*, that a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being resident in the district; or the like freehold, and two years residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

THE representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years; and in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township, for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead to serve for the residue of the term.

THE General Assembly or Legislature shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum: And the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council, by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress; one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of Council, the said House shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws, in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent; but no bill or Legislative act whatever shall be of any force without

his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

THE Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity, and of office; the Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor. As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House assembled in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

AND for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said Territory: To provide also for the establishment of States, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the federal councils, on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest:

It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States, and the people and States in the said Territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit.

ARTICLE I.

No person denouncing himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said Territory.

ARTICLE II.

THE inhabitants of the said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offences, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate; and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; and should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's propert-

ty, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made or have force in the said Territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with, or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide and without fraud, previously formed.

ARTICLE III.

RELIGION, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty, they never shall be invaded or disturbed unless in just and lawful wars, authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ARTICLE IV.

THE said Territory, and the States which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein, as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the Acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said Territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, and a proportionable part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure, by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the Legislatures of the district or districts or new States, as in the original States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters

leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said Territory, as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

ARTICLE V.

THERE shall be formed in the said Territory, not less than three, nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her Act of cession, and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State in the said Territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincennes to the Ohio; by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: *Provided however, and it is further understood and declared,* That the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government: *Provided* the constitution and government so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

ARTICLE VI.

THERE shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: *Provided always*, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labour or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully re-claimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labour or service as aforesaid.

DONE by the United States in Congress assembled, the thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of their sovereignty and independence the twelfth.

WILLM. GRAYSON, *Chairman.*

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

A Treaty of Peace between the United States of America, and the Tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chippewas, Putawatimes, Miamis, Eel-river, Weeas, Kickapoos, Piankashaws, and Kaskaskies.

TO put an end to a destructive war, to settle all controversies, and to restore harmony and a friendly intercourse between the said United States, and Indian tribes; Anthony Wayne, Major-General, commanding the army of the United States, and sole Commissioner for the good purposes abovementioned, and the said tribes of Indians, by their sachems, chiefs, and warriors, met together at Greenville, the head-quarters of the said army, have agreed on the following articles, which, when ratified by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, shall be binding on them and the said Indian tribes.

ARTICLE I.

HENCEFORTH all hostilities shall cease; peace is hereby established, and shall be perpetual; and a friendly intercourse shall take place, between the said United States and Indian tribes.

ARTICLE II.

ALL prisoners shall on both sides be restored. The Indians, prisoners to the United States, shall be immediately set at liberty. The people of the United States, still remaining prisoners among the Indians, shall be delivered up in ninety days from the date hereof, to the General or commanding officer at Greeneville, Fort Wayne, or Fort Defiance; and ten chiefs of the said tribes shall remain at Greeneville as hostages, until the delivery of the prisoners shall be effected.

ARTICLE III.

THE general boundary line between the lands of the United States, and the lands of the said Indian tribes, shall begin at the mouth of Cayahoga river, and run thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Lawrence; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami river running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Loromie's store, and where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio, and St. Mary's river, which is a branch of the Miami, which runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of Kentucke or Cut-tawa river. And in consideration of the peace now established; of the goods formerly received from the United States; of those now to be delivered, and of the yearly delivery of goods now stipulated to be made hereafter, and to indemnify the United States for the injuries and expenses they have sustained during the war; the said Indian tribes do hereby cede and relinquish forever, all their claims to the lands lying eastwardly and southwardly of the general boundary line now described; and these lands, or any part of them, shall never hereafter be made a cause or pretence, on the part of the said tribes or any of them, of war or injury to the United States, or any of the people thereof.

AND for the same considerations, and as an evidence of the returning friendship of the said Indian tribes, of their confidence in the United States, and desire to provide for their accommodation, and for that convenient intercourse which will be beneficial to both parties, the said Indian tribes do also cede to the United States the following pieces of land; to wit. (1.) One piece of land six miles square, at or near Loromie's store before mentioned; (2.) One

piece two miles square at the head of the navigable water or landing on the St. Mary's river, near Girty's town : (3.) one piece six miles square at the head of the navigable water of the Au Glaize river : (4.) One piece six miles square at the confluence of the Au Glaize and Miami rivers, where Fort Defiance now stands : (5.) One piece six miles square at or near the confluence of the rivers St. Mary's and St. Joseph's, where Fort Wayne now stands, or near it : (6.) One piece two miles square on the Wabash river at the end of the portage from the Miami of the lake, and about eight miles westward from Fort Wayne : (7.) One piece six miles square at the Ouatanon or Old Weea towns on the Wabash river : (8.) One piece twelve miles square at the British fort on the Miami of the lake at the foot of the rapids : (9.) One piece six miles square at the mouth of the said river where it empties into the lake : (10.) One piece six miles square upon Sandusky lake, where a fort formerly stood : (11.) One piece two miles square at the lower rapids of Sandusky river : (12.) The post of Detroit and all the land to the north, the west and the south of it, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments ; and so much more land to be annexed to the district of Detroit as shall be comprehended between the river Rosine on the south, Lake St. Clair on the north, and a line, the general course whereof shall be six miles distant from the west end of Lake Erie, and Detroit river : (13.) The post of Michillimackinac, and all the land on the island, on which that post stands, and the main land adjacent, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments ; and a piece of land on the main to the north of the island, to measure six miles on Lake Huron, or the streight between Lakes Huron and Michigan, and to extend three miles back from the water of the Lake or streight, and also the island De Bois Blanc, being an extra and voluntary gift of the Chippewa nation : (14.) One piece of land six miles square at the mouth of Chicago river emptying into the southwest end of Lake Michigan, where a Fort formerly stood : (15.) One piece twelve miles square at or near the mouth of the Illinois river, emptying into the Mississippi : (16.) One piece six miles square at the Old Piorias fort and village, near the south end of the Illinois lake on said Illinois river : And whenever the United States shall think proper to survey and mark the boundaries of the

lands hereby ceded to them, they shall give timely notice thereof to the said tribes of Indians, that they may appoint some of their wise chiefs to attend and see that the lines are run according to the terms of this treaty.

And the said Indian tribes will allow to the people of the United States a free passage by land and by water, as one and the other shall be found convenient, through their country, along the chain of posts herein before mentioned ; that is to say, from the commencement of the portage aforesaid at or near Loromie's store, thence along the said portage to the St. Mary's, and down the same to Fort Wayne, and then down the Miami to Lake Erie : Again from the commencement of the portage at or near Loromie's store along the portage from thence to the river Au Glaize, and down the same to its junction with the Miami at Fort Defiance : Again from the commencement of the portage aforesaid, to Sandusky river, and down the same to Sandusky bay and Lake Erie, and from Sandusky to the post which shall be taken at or near the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the lake ; and from thence to Detroit : Again from the mouth of Chicago, to the commencement of the portage between that river and the Illinois, and down the Illinois river to the Mississippi, also from Fort Wayne along the portage aforesaid which leads to the Wabash, and then down the Wabash to the Ohio. And the said Indian tribes will also allow to the people of the United States the free use of the harbours and mouths of rivers along the lakes adjoining the Indian lands, for sheltering vessels and boats, and liberty to land their cargoes, where necessary for their safety.

ARTICLE IV.

In consideration of the peace now established and of the cessions and relinquishments of lands made in the preceding article by the said tribes of Indians, and to manifest the liberality of the United States, as the great means of rendering this peace strong and perpetual ; the United States relinquish their claims to all other Indian lands northward of the river Ohio, eastward of the Mississippi, and westward and southward of the great Lakes and the waters uniting them, according to the boundary line agreed on by the United States and the King of Great Britain, in the treaty of peace made between them in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. But from this relinquishment by the United States, the following tracts

of land are explicitly excepted. 1st. The tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres near the rapids of the river Ohio, which has been assigned to General Clark, for the use of himself and his warriors. 2d. The post of St. Vincennes, on the river Wabash, and the lands adjacent, of which the Indian title has been extinguished. 3d. The lands at all other places in possession of the French people and other white settlers among them, of which the Indian title has been extinguished as mentioned in the third article: And 4th. The post of Fort Massac towards the mouth of the Ohio. To which several parcels of land so excepted, the said tribes relinquish all the title and claim which they or any of them may have.

And for the same considerations and with the same views as above mentioned, the United States now deliver to the said Indian tribes a quantity of goods to the value of twenty thousand dollars, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge; and henceforward every year forever the United States will deliver at some convenient place northward of the river Ohio, like useful goods, suited to the circumstances of the Indians, of the value of nine thousand five hundred dollars; reckoning that value at the first cost of the goods in the city or place in the United States, where they shall be procured. The tribes to which those goods are to be annually delivered, and the proportions in which they are to be delivered, are the following:

1st. To the Wyandots, the amount of one thousand dollars. 2d. To the Delawares, the amount of one thousand dollars. 3d. To the Shawanese, the amount of one thousand dollars. 4th. To the Miamis, the amount of one thousand dollars. 5th. To the Ottawas, the amount of one thousand dollars. 6th. To the Chippewas, the amount of one thousand dollars. 7th. To the Putawatimes, the amount of one thousand dollars. 8th. To the Kickapoo, Weca, Eel-river, Piankashaw and Kaskaskias tribes, the amount of five hundred dollars each.

PROVIDED, That if either of the said tribes shall hereafter, at an annual delivery of their share of the goods aforesaid, desire that a part of their annuity should be furnished in domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils convenient for them, and in compensation to useful artificers who may reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit, the same shall at the subsequent annual deliveries be furnished accordingly.

ARTICLE V.

To prevent any misunderstanding about the Indian lands relinquished by the United States in the fourth article, it is now explicitly declared, that the meaning of that relinquishment is this: The Indian tribes who have a right to those lands, are quietly to enjoy them, hunting, planting, and dwelling thereon so long as they please without any molestation from the United States; but when those tribes, or any of them, shall be disposed to sell their lands, or any part of them, they are to be sold only to the United States; and until such sale, the United States will protect all the said Indian tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their lands against all citizens of the United States, and against all other white persons who intrude upon the same. And the said Indian tribes again acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the said United States and no other power whatever.

ARTICLE VI.

If any citizen of the United States, or any other white person or persons, shall presume to settle upon the lands now relinquished by the United States, such citizen or other person shall be out of the protection of the United States; and the Indian tribe, on whose land the settlement shall be made, may drive off the settler, or punish him in such manner as they shall think fit; and because such settlements, made without the consent of the United States, will be injurious to them as well as to the Indians, the United States shall be at liberty to break them up, and remove and punish the settlers as they shall think proper, and so effect that protection of the Indian lands herein before stipulated.

ARTICLE VII.

The said tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, shall be at liberty to hunt within the Territory and lands which they have now ceded to the United States, without hindrance or molestation, so long as they demean themselves peaceably, and offer no injury to the people of the United States.

ARTICLE VIII.

Trade shall be opened with the said Indian tribes; and they do hereby respectively engage to afford protection to such persons, with their property, as shall be duly licensed to reside among them for the purpose of trade, and to their agents and servants; but no person shall be permitted to reside at any of their towns or hunting camps as a trader, who is not furnished with a license for that purpose, under

the hand and seal of the superintendant of the department northwest of the Ohio, or such other person as the President of the United States shall authorize to grant such licenses ; to the end that the said Indians may not be imposed on in their trade. And if any licensed trader shall abuse his privilege by unfair dealing, upon complaint and proof thereof, his license shall be taken from him, and he shall be further punished according to the laws of the United States. And if any person shall intrude himself as a trader without such license, the said Indians shall take and bring him before the superintendant, or his deputy, to be dealt with according to law. And to prevent impositions by forged licenses, the said Indians shall at least once a year give information to the superintendant, or his deputies, of the names of the traders residing among them.

ARTICLE IX.

LEST the firm peace and friendship, now established, should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, the United States, and the said Indian tribes agree, that for injuries done by individuals on either side, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place ; but instead thereof, complaint shall be made by the party injured to the other : By the said Indian tribes, or any of them, to the President of the United States, or the superintendant by him appointed ; and by the superintendant or other person appointed by the President, to the principal chiefs of the Indian tribes, or of the tribe to which the offender belongs ; and such prudent measures shall then be pursued as shall be necessary to preserve the said peace and friendship unbroken, until the Legislature (or Great Council) of the United States, shall make other equitable provision in the case, to the satisfaction of both parties. Should any Indian tribes meditate a war against the United States, or either of them, and the same shall come to the knowledge of the before mentioned tribes, or either of them, they do hereby engage to give immediate notice thereof to the General or officer commanding the troops of the United States, at the nearest post. And should any tribe, with hostile intentions against the United States, or either of them, attempt to pass through their country, they will endeavour to prevent the same, and in like manner give information of such attempt, to the General or officer commanding as soon as possible, that all causes of mistrust and suspicion may be avoided between them and the United States. In like manner the United States shall give notice to the said Indian tribes of

any harm that may be meditated against them, or either of them, that shall come to their knowledge; and do all in their power to hinder and prevent the same, that the friendship between them may be uninterrupted.

ARTICLE X.

ALL other treaties heretofore made between the United States and the said Indian tribes, or any of them, since the treaty of 1783, between the United States and Great Britain, that come within the purview of this treaty, shall henceforth cease and become void.

DONE at Greenville, in the Territory of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio, on the third of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

ANTHONY WAYNE. (L.S.)

WYANDOTS.

Tar-hé, (or Crane)	×	(L.S.)	Aw-me-yee-ray,	×	(L.S.)
T. Williams, jun.	×	(L.S.)	Stayé-tah,	×	(L.S.)
Tey-yagh-taw,	×	(L.S.)	Sha-tey-ya-ron-yah,		
Ha-ro-en-you, (or half king's son)	×	(L.S.)	(or Leather lips)	×	(L.S.)
Te-haaw-to-reus,	×	(L.S.)	Daugh-shut-tay-ah,	×	(L.S.)
			Sha-aw-run-the,	×	(L.S.)

DELAWARES.

Teta-boksk-ke, (or Grand Glaize king)	×	(L.S.)	Pee-kee-télé-mund, (or Thomas Adams)	×	(L.S.)
Le-man-tan-quis, (or Black King)	×	(L.S.)	Kish-ko-pe-kund, (or Captain Buffaloe)	×	(L.S.)
Wa-bat-thoe,	×	(L.S.)	Ame-na-hehan, (or Captain Crow)	×	(L.S.)
Magh-pi-way, (or Red Feather)	×	(L.S.)	Que-Shawk-sey, (or George Washington)	×	(L.S.)
Kik-tha-we-nund, (or Anderson)	×	(L.S.)	Wey-Win-quis, (or Billy Sifcomb)	×	(L.S.)
Bu-kon-ge-helas,	×	(L.S.)	Moses,	×	(L.S.)
Pee-kee-lund,	×	(L.S.)			
Welle-baw-kee-lund,	×	(L.S.)			

SHAWANOES.

Mis-qua-Coo-na-caw, (or Red pole)	×	(L.S.)	Way-the-ah, (or Long-shanks)	×	(L.S.)
Cut-the-we-ka-faw, (or Black hoof)	×	(L.S.)	Wey-a-pier-sen-waw, (or Blue Jacket)	×	(L.S.)
Kay-se-wa-e-se-kah,	×	(L.S.)	Ne-que, taugh-aw,	×	(L.S.)
Wey-tha-pa-mat-tha,	×	(L.S.)	Hah-goo-see-kaw, (or Captain Reed)	×	(L.S.)
Nia-nym-se-ka,	×	(L.S.)			

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OTTAWAS.

Au-Goo-sh-away, X	(L.S.)	Ma-chi-we-tah, X	(L.S.)
Kee-No-sha-Meek, X	(L.S.)	Tho-wo-na-wa, X	(L.S.)
La Malice, X	(L.S.)	Se-Caw, X	(L.S.)

CHIPPEWAS.

Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish, (or Bald bird) X	(L.S.)	Pe-shaw-kay, (or Young or) X	(L.S.)
Nah-sho-ga-she, (from Lake Superior) X	(L.S.)	Nan-guey, X	(L.S.)
Ka-tha-wa-lung, X	(L.S.)	Mee-ne-doh-gee-fogh, X	(L.S.)
Ma-fafs, X	(L.S.)	Pee-wan-she-me-nogh, X	(L.S.)
Ne-me-kafs, (or Little thunder) X	(L.S.)	Wey-me-gwas, X	(L.S.)
		Gob-ma-a-tick, X	(L.S.)

OTTAWA.

Chc-go-Nickska, (an Ottawa from Sandusky) X	(L.S.)
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PUTAWATIMES of the RIVER ST. JOSEPH.

Thu-pe-ne-bu, X	(L.S.)	Wab-shi-caw-naw, X	(L.S.)
Naw-ac, (for himself and brother A-si-me-the) X	(L.S.)	La Chasse, X	(L.S.)
Ne-Nan-se-ka, X	(L.S.)	Me-she-ge-the-nogh, (for himself and Brother Wa-wa-fek) X	(L.S.)
Kee-fafs, (or Sun) X	(L.S.)	Hin-go-swash, X	(L.S.)
Ka-ba-ma-saw, (for himself and Brother Chi-fau-gan) X	(L.S.)	A-ne-we-saw, X	(L.S.)
Sug-ga-nunk, X	(L.S.)	Naw-budgh, X	(L.S.)
Wap-me-me, (or White Pigeon) X	(L.S.)	Mis-se-no-go-maw, X	(L.S.)
Wa-che-nefs, (for himself and Brother Pe-da-go-shok, X	(L.S.)	Wa-we-eg-she, X	(L.S.)
		Thaw-mie, (or Le Blanc) X	(L.S.)
		Gee-que, (for himself and Brother She-win-se) X	(L.S.)

PATAWATIMES of HURON.

O-ki-a, X	(L.S.)	Na-naw-me, (for himself and Brother A. Gin) X	(L.S.)
Chamung, X	(L.S.)	Mar-chand, X	(L.S.)
Se-ga-ge-wan, X	(L.S.)	We-Na-me-ac, X	(L.S.)

MIAMIES.

Na-goh-quan-gogh, (or Le Gris) X	(L.S.)	Me-she-kun-nogh-quoh, (or Little Turtle) X	(L.S.)
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MIAMIS AND EEL-RIVER.

Pee-jee-wa, (or Richard Ville) X	(L.S.)	Coch-ke-pogh-togh, X	(L.S.)
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APPENDIX.

EEL-RIVER TRIBE.

Sha-me-kun-ne-fa, (or Soldier) ✕ (L.S.)

MIAMIS.

Wa-pa-man-gwa, (or the White Loon) ✕ (L.S.)	A-Ma-Cun-fa, (or Little Beaver) ✕ (L.S.)
Weeás, for themselves and the Piankashaws,	A-Coo-la-tha, (or Little Fox) ✕ (L.S.)
	Francis, ✕ (L.S.)

KICKAPOOS AND KASKASKIAS.

Kee-aw-hah, ✕ (L.S.)	Pai-kec-ka-nogh, ✕ (L.S.)
Ne-migh-ka, (or Joseph Ren- ard) ✕ (L.S.)	

DELAWARES of SANDUSKY.

Haw-kin-pum-is-ka, ✕ (L.S.)	Reyn-tuc-co, (of the Six Na- tions, living at Sandusky)
Pey-a-mawk-sey, ✕ (L.S.)	✕ (L.S.)

In presence of, (the word "good" in the sixth line of the third article ; the word "before" in the twenty-sixth line of the third article ; the words "five hundred" in the tenth line of fourth article, and the word "Piankashaw" in the fourteenth line of the fourth article, being first interlined.)

H. De Butts, first A. D. C. and Secretary to M. G. Wayne.

Wm. H. Harrison, Aid-de-Camp to M. G. Wayne.

I. Lewis Aid-de-Camp to M. G. Wayne.

James O'Hara, Quarter-Master General.

John Mills, Major of Infantry and Adjutant-General.

Caleb Swan, P. M. T. U. S.

Geo. Demter, Lieut. Artillery.

Vigo.

P. fris La Fontaine.

Ant. Laffelle.

H. Laffelle.

Jn. Beau. Bien.

David Jones, Chaplain of the U. S. I.

Lewis Beufait.

R. Lachambre.

Jas. Pepen.

Batie, Coutien.

P. Navarre.

Sworn Interpreters.

Wm. Wells.

Jacques Laffelle.

M. Morins.

Bt. Sans Crainte.

Christopher Miller.

Robert Wilson.

Abraham ✕ Williams.

Isaac ✕ Zane.

An Act to enable the People of the Eastern Division of the Territory northwest of the river Ohio, to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes.

SECT. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the inhabitants of the eastern division of the Territory northwest of the river Ohio, be, and they are hereby authorized to form for themselves a Constitution and State government, and to assume such name as they shall deem proper ; and the said State, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union upon the same footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said State shall consist of all the Territory included within the following boundaries, to wit : Bounded on the east by the Pennsylvania line, on the south by the Ohio river to the mouth of the Great Miami river, on the west by the line drawn due north from the mouth of Great Miami aforesaid, and on the north by an east and west line drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east after intersecting the due north line aforesaid, from the mouth of the Great Miami, until it shall intersect Lake Erie or the territorial line, and thence with the same through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line aforesaid : *Provided,* that Congress shall be at liberty at any time hereafter, either to attach all the Territory lying east of the line to be drawn due north from the mouth of the Miami aforesaid, to the territorial line and north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east as aforesaid to Lake Erie, to the aforesaid State, or dispose of it otherwise in conformity to the fifth article of compact between the original States and the people and States to be found in the Territory northwest of the river Ohio.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, heretofore included in the eastern division of the said Territory and not included within the boundary herein prescribed for the said State, is hereby attached to and

made a part of the Indiana Territory, from and after the formation of the said State, subject nevertheless to be hereafter disposed of by Congress, according to the right reserved in the fifth article of the ordinance aforesaid: and the inhabitants therein shall be entitled to the same privileges and immunities, and subject to the same rules and regulations in all respects whatever with all other citizens residing within the Indiana Territory.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all male citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at full age and have resided within the said Territory at least one year previous to the day of election, and shall have paid a territorial or county tax, and all persons having in other respects the legal qualifications to vote for representatives in the General Assembly of the Territory, be, and they are hereby authorized, to choose representatives to form a Convention, who shall be apportioned amongst the several counties within the eastern division aforesaid, in a ratio of one representative to every twelve hundred inhabitants of each county, according to the enumeration taken under the authority of the United States, as near as may be, that is to say, from the county of Trumbull, two representatives; from the county of Jefferson, seven representatives, two of the seven to be elected within what is now known by the county of Belmont, taken from Jefferson and Washington counties; from the county of Washington, four representatives; from the county of Ross, seven representatives, two of the seven to be elected in what is now known by Fairfield county, taken from Ross and Washington counties; from the county of Adams, three representatives; from the county of Hamilton, twelve representatives, two of the twelve to be elected in what is now known by Clermont county, taken entirely from Hamilton county. And the elections for the representatives aforesaid shall take place on the second Tuesday of October next, the time fixed by a law of the Territory, entitled "An Act to ascertain the number of free male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one, in the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, and to regulate the elections of representatives for the same," for electing representatives to the General Assembly, and shall be held and conducted in the same manner as is provided by the aforesaid Act, except that the qualifications of electors shall be as herein specified.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the members of the Convention thus duly elected, be and they are hereby authorized to meet at Chillicothe, on the first Monday of November next, which Convention when met, shall first determine by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it be or be not expedient at that time, to form a Constitution and State government for the people within the said Territory, and if it be determined to be expedient, the Convention shall be and hereby are authorized to form a Constitution and State government, or if it be deemed more expedient, the said Convention shall provide by ordinance for electing representatives to form a Constitution or frame of government, which said representatives shall be chosen in such manner and in such proportion, and shall meet at such time and place as shall be prescribed by the said ordinance, and shall form for the people of the said State a Constitution and State government, provided the same shall be republican and not repugnant to the ordinance of the thirteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, between the original States and the people and States of the Territory northwest of the river Ohio.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That until the next general census shall be taken, the said State shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the Convention of the eastern State of the said Territory, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection, which if accepted by the Convention, shall be obligatory upon the United States.

First, THAT the section No. 16, in every township, and where such section has been sold, granted or disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto and most contiguous to the same, shall be granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of schools.

Second, THAT the six miles reservation, including the salt springs, commonly called the Scioto salt springs, the salt springs near the Muskingum river, and in the military tract, with the sections of land which include the same, shall be granted to the said State for the use of the people thereof, the same to be used under such terms and conditions and regulations as the Legislature of the said State shall direct, provided the said Legislature shall never sell nor lease the same for a longer period than ten years.

Third, THAT one twentieth part of the nett proceeds of the lands lying within the said State, sold by Congress after the thirtieth day of June next, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be applied to the laying out and making public roads leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same; such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several States through which the road shall pass; provided always, that the three foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that the Convention of the said State shall provide by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that every and each tract of land, sold by Congress from and after the thirtieth day of June next, shall be and remain exempt from any tax laid by order or under the authority of the State, whether for State, county, township, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years after the day of sale.

Approved the 30th of April, 1802.

TH. JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

Constitution of the State of Ohio.

WE the People of the eastern division of the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, having the right of admission into the General Government as a member of the Union, consistent with the Constitution of the United States; the ordinance of Congress of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and the law of Congress, entitled "An Act to enable the people of the eastern division of the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, to form a Constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes," in order to establish justice, promote the welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity, Do ordain and establish the following Constitution or Form of Government; and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent State by the name of the State of OHIO.

ARTICLE I.

SECT. 1. The legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people.

SECT. 2. Within one year after the first meeting of the General Assembly, and within every subsequent term of four years, an enumeration of all the white male inhabitants, above twenty-one years of age, shall be made in such manner as shall be directed by law; the number of Representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed by the Legislature and apportioned among the counties, according to the number of white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age in each, and shall never be less than twenty-four nor greater than thirty-six, until the number of white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age, shall be twenty-two thousand, and after that event at such ratio that the whole number of Representatives shall never be less than thirty-six, nor exceed seventy-two.

SECT. 3. The Representatives shall be chosen annually by the citizens of each county respectively on the second Tuesday of October.

SECT. 4. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of this State, and shall also have resided within the limits of the county in which he shall be chosen one year next preceding his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State, and shall have paid a State or county tax.

SECT. 5. The Senators shall be chosen biennially, by the qualified voters for Representatives; and on their being convened in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided by lot from their respective counties or districts, as near as can be into two classes; the seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, and of the second class at the expiration of the second year, so that one half thereof, as near as possible, may be annually chosen forever hereafter.

SECT. 6. The number of Senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration before mentioned, be fixed by the Legislature and apportioned among the several counties or districts to be established by law, according to the number of white male inhabitants of the age of twenty-

one year in each, and shall never be less than one third, nor more than one half of the number of Representatives.

SECT. 7. No person shall be a Senator who has not arrived at the age of thirty years, and is a citizen of the United States, shall have resided two years in the county or district immediately preceding the election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State, and shall moreover have paid a State or county tax.

SECT. 8. The Senate and House of Representatives, when assembled, shall each choose a Speaker and its other officers, be judges of the qualifications and elections of its members, and sit upon its own adjournments, two thirds of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members.

SECT. 9. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish them; the yeas and nays of the members, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

SECT. 10. Any two members of either House shall have liberty to dissent from and protest against any Act or resolution which they may think injurious to the public or any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered on the journals.

SECT. 11. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two thirds expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for a Branch of the Legislature of a free and independent State.

SECT. 12. When vacancies happen in either House, the Governor, or the person exercising the power of the Governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

SECT. 13. Senators and Representatives shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SECT. 14. Each House may punish by imprisonment during their session, any person not a member who shall be guilty of disrespect to the House by any disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in their presence, provided such imprisonment shall not at any time exceed twenty-four hours.

SECT. 15. The doors of each House, and of committees of the whole shall be kept open, except in such cases as in the opinion of the House require secrecy; neither House shall without the consent of the other adjourn for more than two days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECT. 16. Bills may originate in either House, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the other.

SECT. 17. Every bill shall be read on three different days in each House, unless, in case of urgency, three fourths of the House where such bill is depending, shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; and every bill having passed both Houses, shall be signed by the Speaker of the respective Houses.

SECT. 18. The style of the laws of this State shall be, "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio."

SECT. 19. The Legislature of this State shall not allow the following officers of Government greater annual salaries than as follows, until the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, to wit: The Governor not more than one thousand dollars. The Judges of the Supreme Court not more than one thousand dollars each. The President of the Court of Common Pleas not more than eight hundred dollars each. The Secretary of State not more than five hundred dollars. The Auditor of public accounts not more than seven hundred and fifty dollars.—No member of the Legislature shall receive more than two dollars per day, during his attendance on the Legislature, nor more for every twenty-five miles he shall travel in going to and returning from the Assembly.

SECT. 20. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time.

SECT. 21. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

SECT. 22. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the law annually.

SECT. 23. The House of Representatives shall have the whole power of impeaching, but a majority of all the members must concur in an impeachment. All impeachments

shall be tried by the Senate, and when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence; no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of all the Senators.

SECT. 24. The Governor and all other civil officers under this State, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honour, profit or trust under this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SECT. 25. The first session of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Tuesday of March next, and forever after the General Assembly shall meet on the first Monday of December in every year, and at no other period unless directed by law, or provided for by this Constitution.

SECT. 26. No Judge of any Court of law or equity, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Register, Clerk of any Court of Record, Sheriff or Collector, Member of either House of Congress, or person holding any office under the authority of the United States, or any lucrative office under the authority of this State (provided that appointments in the militia or Justices of the Peace, shall not be considered lucrative offices) shall be eligible as a candidate for, or have a seat in the General Assembly.

SECT. 27. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county, who shall not have been a citizen and inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected; but if the county shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

SECT. 28. No person, who heretofore hath been or hereafter may be, a Collector or holder of public monies, shall have a seat in either House of the General Assembly, until such person shall have accounted for and paid into the Treasury all sums for which he may be accountable or liable.

ARTICLE II.

SECT. 1. The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in a Governor.

SECT. 2. The Governor shall be chosen by the electors of the Members of the General Assembly, on the second

Tuesday of October, at the same places and in the same manner that they shall respectively vote for Members thereof. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government, by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the Members of each House of the General Assembly; the person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly. Contested elections for Governor shall be determined by both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SECT. 3. The first Governor shall hold his office until the first Monday in December, one thousand eight hundred and five, and until another Governor shall be elected and qualified to office; and forever after the Governor shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until another Governor shall be elected and qualified; but he shall not be eligible more than six years in any term of eight years. He shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been a citizen of the United States twelve years, and an inhabitant of this State four years next preceding his election.

SECT. 4. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

SECT. 5. He shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction, except in cases of impeachment.

SECT. 6. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

SECT. 7. He may require information by writing, from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SECT. 8. When any officer, the right of whose appointment is by this Constitution vested in the General Assembly, shall during the recess die, or his office by any means become vacant, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy by granting a commission which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Legislature.

SECT. 9. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly by proclamation, and shall state to them when assembled the purposes for which they have been convened.

SECT. 10. He shall be Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the State, and the militia, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

SECT. 11. In case of disagreement between the two Houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor shall have the power to adjourn the General Assembly to such time as he thinks proper, provided it be not a period beyond the annual meeting of the Legislature.

SECT. 12. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation or removal of the Governor from office, the Speaker of the Senate shall exercise the office of Governor, until he be acquitted or another Governor be duly qualified. In case of the impeachment of the Speaker of the Senate, or his death, removal from office, resignation or absence from the State, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall succeed to the office and exercise the duties thereof, until the Governor shall be elected and qualified.

SECT. 13. No Member of Congress, or person holding any office under the United States, or this State, shall execute the office of Governor.

SECT. 14. There shall be a Seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor and used by him officially, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of Ohio."

SECT. 15. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio, sealed with the seal, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary.

SECT. 16. A Secretary of State shall be appointed by a joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, who shall continue in office for three years, if he shall so long behave himself well. He shall keep a fair register of all the official conduct and proceedings of the Governor, and shall, when required, lay the same and all other papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto, before either Branch of the Legislature, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law.

ARTICLE III.

SECT. 1. The judicial power of this State, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Common Pleas for each county, in

Judices of the Peace, and in such other Courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish.

SECT. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of three Judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum; they shall have original and appellate jurisdiction in common law and chancery in such cases as shall be directed by law: Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the Legislature from adding another Judge to the Supreme Court after the term of five years; in which case, the Judges may divide the State into two circuits, within which any two of the Judges may hold a Court.

SECT. 3. The several Courts of Common Pleas shall consist of a President and Associate Judges. The State shall be divided by law into three circuits; there shall be appointed in each circuit a President of the Courts, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside therein. There shall be appointed in each county not more than three nor less than two Associate Judges, who, during their continuance in office, shall reside therein. The President and Associate Judges in their respective counties, any three of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the Court of Common Pleas, which Court shall have common law and chancery jurisdiction in all such cases as shall be directed by law; provided that nothing therein contained shall be construed to prevent the Legislature from increasing the number of circuits and Presidents after the term of five years.

SECT. 4. The Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas shall have complete criminal jurisdiction, in such cases and in such manner as may be pointed out by law.

SECT. 5. The Court of Common Pleas in each county shall have jurisdiction of all Probate and testamentary matters, granting administration, the appointment of guardians, and such other cases as shall be prescribed by law.

SECT. 6. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall, within their respective counties, have the same powers with the Judges of the Supreme Court to issue writs of *certiorari* to the Justices of the Peace, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them, and the right and justice to be done.

SECT. 7. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace throughout the State; the Presidents of the Court of Common Pleas shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace in their respective circuits, and the Judges of the

Courts of Common Pleas shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace in their respective counties.

SECT. 8. The Judges of the Supreme Court, the Presidents and the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, shall be appointed by a joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly, and shall hold their offices for the term of seven years, if so long they behave well. The Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Presidents of the Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under the authority of this State or of the United States.

SECT. 9. Each Court shall appoint its own Clerk for the term of seven years, but no person shall be appointed Clerk, except *pro tempore*, who shall not produce to the Court appointing him, a certificate from a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, that they judge him to be well qualified to execute the duties of the office of Clerk to any Court of the same dignity with that for which he offers himself. They shall be removable for breach of good behaviour at any time, by the Judges of the respective Courts.

SECT. 10. The Supreme Court shall be held once a year in each county, and the Courts of Common Pleas shall be holden in each county, at such times and places as shall be prescribed by law.

SECT. 11. A competent number of Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the qualified electors in each township in the several counties, and shall continue in office three years, whose powers and duties shall from time to time be regulated and defined by law.

SECT. 12. The style of all process shall be, "The State of Ohio;" all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio, and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

ARTICLE IV.

SECT. 1. In all elections all white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State one year next preceding the election, and who have paid or are charged with a State or county tax, shall enjoy the right of an elector; but no person shall be entitled to vote except in the county or district in which he shall actually reside at the time of the election.

SECT. 2. All elections shall be by ballot.

SECT. 3. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

SECT. 4. The Legislature shall have full power to exclude from the privileges of electing, or of being elected, any person convicted of bribery, perjury or any other infamous crime.

SECT. 5. Nothing contained in this article shall be so construed as to prevent white male persons above the age of twenty-one years, who are compelled to labour on the roads of their respective townships or counties, and who have resided one year in the State, from having the right of an elector.

ARTICLE V.

SECT. 1. Captains and subalterns in the militia shall be elected by those persons in their respective company districts subject to military duty.

SECT. 2. Majors shall be elected by the Captains and the subalterns of the battalion.

SECT. 3. Colonels shall be elected by the Majors, Captains and subalterns of the regiment.

SECT. 4. Brigadiers-General shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective brigades.

SECT. 5. Majors-General and Quarter-Masters-General shall be appointed by joint ballot of both Houses of the Legislature.

SECT. 6. The Governor shall appoint the Adjutant-General. The Majors-General shall appoint their Aids and other Division staff officers. The Brigadiers-General shall appoint their Brigade Majors and other Brigade staff officers. The commanding officers of regiments shall appoint their Adjutants, Quarter-Masters and other Regimental staff officers; and the Captains and subalterns shall appoint their non-commissioned officers and musicians.

SECT. 7. The Captains and subalterns of the artillery and cavalry shall be elected by the persons enrolled in their respective corps, and the Majors and Colonels shall be appointed in such manner as shall be directed by law; the Colonels shall appoint their Regimental staff, and the Captains and subalterns their non-commissioned officers and musicians.

ARTICLE VI.

SECT. 1. There shall be elected in each county one Sheriff and one Coroner, by the citizens thereof who are qualified to vote for Members of Assembly; they shall be elected at the time and place of holding elections of Members of Assembly; they shall continue in office two years, if they shall so long behave well, and until a successor shall be chosen and qualified; *provided*, that no person shall be eligible as Sheriff for a longer term than four years in any term of six years.

SECT. 2. The State Treasurer and Auditor shall be triennially appointed by a joint ballot of both Houses of the Legislature.

SECT. 3. All town and township officers shall be chosen annually by the inhabitants thereof, duly qualified to vote for Members of the Assembly, at such time and place as may be directed by law.

SECT. 4. The appointment of all civil officers not otherwise directed by this Constitution, shall be made in such manner as may be directed by law.

ARTICLE VII.

SECT. 1. Every person who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of trust or profit under the authority of this State, shall, before entering on the execution thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and also take an oath of office.

SECT. 2. Any elector who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote in meat, drink or money, or otherwise, shall suffer such punishment as the laws shall direct; and any person who shall directly or indirectly give, promise or bestow any such reward to be elected, shall thereby be rendered incapable for two years to serve in the office for which he was elected, and be subject to such other punishment as shall be directed by law.

SECT. 3. No new county shall be established by the General Assembly, which shall reduce the county or counties, or either of them from which it shall be taken, to less contents than four hundred square miles, nor shall any county be laid off of less contents. Every new county, as to the right of representation, shall be considered as a part of the county or counties from which they shall have been taken, until they shall be entitled to the right of representation.

SECT. 4. Chillicothe shall be the seat of Government until the year one thousand eight hundred and eight. No money shall be raised until the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, by the Legislature of this State, for the purpose of erecting public buildings for the accommodation of the Legislature.

SECT. 5. That after the year one thousand eight hundred and six, whenever two thirds of the General Assembly shall think it necessary to amend or change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next election for Members of the General Assembly, to vote for or against the Convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the citizens of this State, voting for Representatives, have voted for a Convention, the General Assembly shall at their next session call a Convention, to consist of as many members as there shall be in the General Assembly, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same place, and by the same electors that choose the General Assembly, who shall meet within three months after the said election, for the purpose of revising, amending, or changing the Constitution; but no alteration shall ever take place so as to introduce slavery or involuntary servitude into this State.

SECT. 6. That the limits and boundaries of this State be ascertained, it is declared, they shall be as hereafter mentioned, that is to say, bounded on the east by the Pennsylvania line, on the south by the Ohio river to the mouth of the Great Miami river, on the west by a line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami aforesaid, and on the north by an east and west line drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east, after intersecting the due north line aforesaid, from the mouth of the Great Miami until it shall intersect Lake Erie or the territorial line, and thence with the same through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line aforesaid; *provided always, and it is hereby fully understood, and it is declared by this Convention,* that if the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan should extend so far south, that a line drawn due east from it should not intersect Lake Erie, or if it should intersect the said Lake Erie east of the mouth of the Miami river of the Lake, then and in that case, with the assent of Congress, the northern boundary of this State shall be established by, and extended to a direct line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, to the most northerly cape of the Miami bay, after the intersecting the due

north line from the mouth of the Great Miami river as
aforesaid, thence northeasterly to the territorial line, and by
the said territorial line to the Pennsylvania line.

ARTICLE VIII.

THAT the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and forever unalterably established, we declare :

SECT. 1. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and unalienable rights, amongst which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety; and every free, republican government being founded on their sole authority and organized for the great purpose of protecting their rights and liberties, and securing their independence; to effect these ends, they have at all times a complete power to alter, reform or abolish their government whenever they deem it necessary.

SECT. 2. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; nor shall any male person, arrived at the age of twenty-one years, or female person, arrived at the age of eighteen years, be held to serve any person under pretence of indenture, or otherwise, unless such person shall enter into such indenture when in a perfect state of freedom, and on condition of a bona fide consideration, received or to be received for their services, except as before excepted; nor shall any indenture of any negro or mulatto hereafter made and executed out of the State, or if made in the State where the term of service exceeds one year, be of the least validity, except those given in the case of apprenticeships.

SECT. 3. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of conscience; that no human authority can in any case whatever control or interfere with the rights of conscience; that no man shall be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any minister against his consent; and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious society or mode of worship; and no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office of trust or profit. But religion, morality and knowledge being essentially necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of instruction

shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision, not inconsistent with the rights of conscience.

SECT. 4. Private property ought and shall be held inviolate, but always subservient to the public welfare, provided a compensation in money be made to the owner.

SECT. 5. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unwarrantable searches and seizures, and that general warrants whereby an officer may be commanded to search suspected places, without probable evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offences are not particularly described and without oath or affirmation, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted.

SECT. 6. That the printing-presses shall remain open and free to every citizen, who wishes to examine the proceedings of any Branch of Government, or the conduct of any public officer; and no law shall ever restrain the right thereof. Every citizen has an indisputable right to speak, write or print upon any subject as he thinks proper, being liable for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecution for any publication respecting the official conduct of men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may always be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the Court, as in other cases.

SECT. 7. That all Courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation shall have remedy by the due course of law, and right and justice be administered without denial or delay.

SECT. 8. That the right of trial by jury shall be inviolable, nor shall any law vest authority in any man or set of men, which shall in any case prevent at common law, or otherwise where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined.

SECT. 9. That no power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the Legislature.

SECT. 10. That no person arrested or confined in gaol shall be treated with unnecessary rigour, or be put to answer any criminal charge but by presentment, indictment or impeachment.

SECT. 11. That in all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to de-

mand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof, to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and in prosecutions by indictment or presentment, a speedy public trial, by an impartial jury in the county or district in which the offence shall have been committed, and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor shall he twice be put in jeopardy for the same offence.

SECT. 12. That all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences where the proof is evident or the presumption great, and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SECT. 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

SECT. 14. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offence. No wise legislature will affix the same punishment to the crimes of theft, forgery and the like, which they do to that of murder and treason. When the same undistinguishing severity is exercised against all offences, the people are led to forget the real distinction in the crimes themselves, and to commit the most flagrant with as little compunction as they do the lightest offences. For the same reasons a multitude of sanguinary laws are both impolitic and unjust; the true design of all punishments being to reform and not to exterminate mankind.

SECT. 15. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not continue in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditor or creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SECT. 16. No ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the validity of contracts, shall ever be made, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood nor forfeiture of estate.

SECT. 17. That no person shall be liable to be transported out of this State for any offence committed within this State.

SECT. 18. That a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government, is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

SECT. 19. That the people have a right to assemble together, in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common

good, to instruct their Representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for a redress of grievances.

SECT. 20. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themselves and the State; and as standing armies, in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, they shall not be kept up, and that the military shall be kept under strict subordination to the civil power.

SECT. 21. That no person in this State, except such as are employed in the army or navy of the United States, or militia in actual service, shall be subject to corporal punishment under the military law.

SECT. 22. That no soldier in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in the manner prescribed by law.

SECT. 23. That the levying taxes by the poll, is grievous and oppressive, therefore the Legislature shall never levy a poll tax for county or State purposes.

SECT. 24. That no hereditary emoluments, privileges or honours shall ever be granted or conferred by this State.

SECT. 25. That no law shall be passed to prevent the poor in the several counties and townships within this State from an equal participation in the schools, academies, colleges and universities within this State, which are endowed, in whole or in part, from the revenue arising from the donations made by the United States for the support of schools and colleges; and the doors of the said schools, academies and universities shall be open for the reception of scholars, students and teachers of every grade, without any distinction or preference whatever, contrary to the intent for which the said donations were made.

SECT. 26. That laws shall be passed by the Legislature, which secure to each and every denomination of religious societies, in each surveyed township which now is or may hereafter be formed in this State, an equal participation according to their number of adherents, of the profits arising from the lands granted by Congress for the support of religion, agreeably to the ordinance or act of Congress, making the appropriation.

SECT. 27. That any association of persons, when regularly formed within this State, and having given themselves a name, may, on application to the Legislature, be entitled

to receive letters of incorporation, to enable them to hold their estates, real and personal, for the support of their schools, academies, colleges, universities, and other purposes.

SECT. 28. To guard against the transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare, that all powers, not hereby delegated, remain with the people.

Extract from an Oration, pronounced at Marietta on the 4th of July, 1789, by Return J. Meigs, Esq. Attorney at Law.

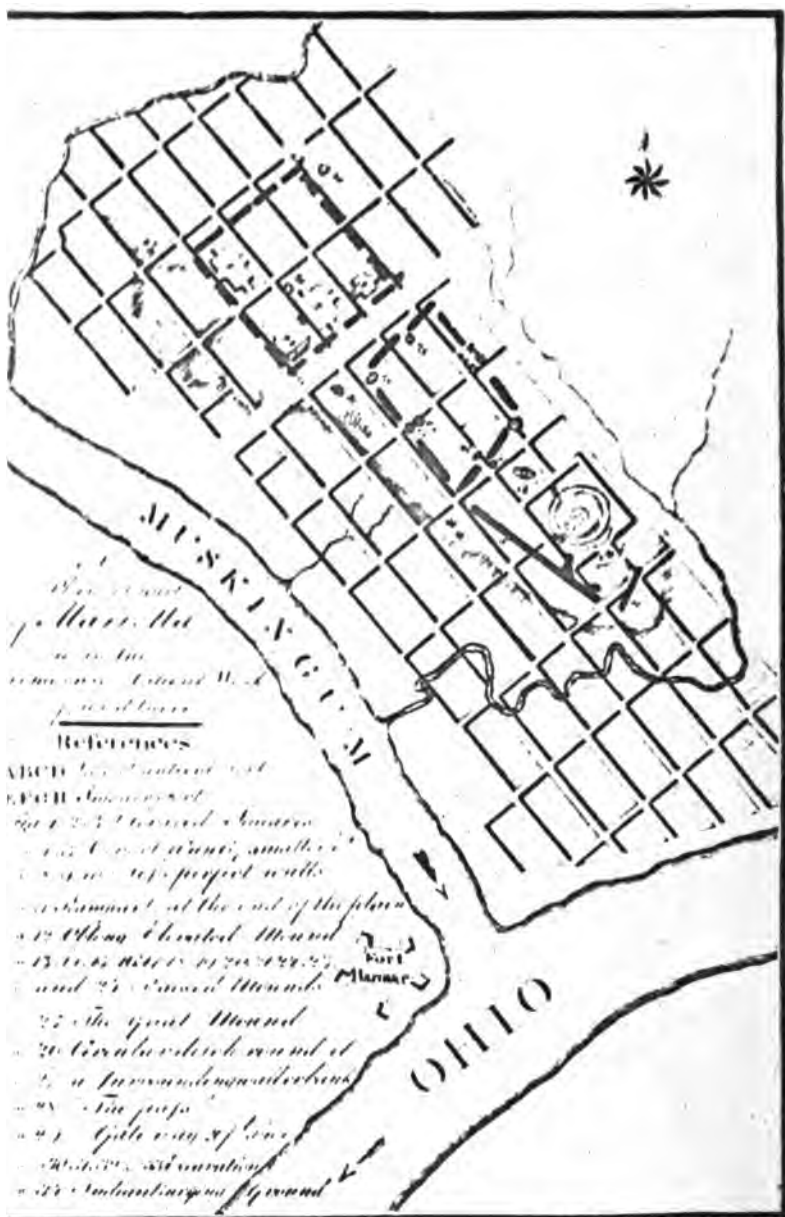
ENOUGH of tributary praise is paid,
To virtue living, or to merit dead :
To happier themes, the rural muse invites,
To calmest pleasures, and serene delights.
To us, glad fancy, brightest prospects shows,
Rejoicing nature, all around us glows ;
Here late the *Savage* hid in ambush lay,
Or roam'd th' uncultur'd vallies for his prey ;
Here frown'd the forest with terrific shade,
No cultur'd fields expos'd the opening glade.
How chang'd the scene ! See nature cloth'd in smiles
With joy repays the labourer for his toils :
Her hardy gifts rough industry extends,
The groves bow down, the lofty forest bends ;
On every side the cleaving axes sound,
The oak and tall beech *thunder* to the ground.

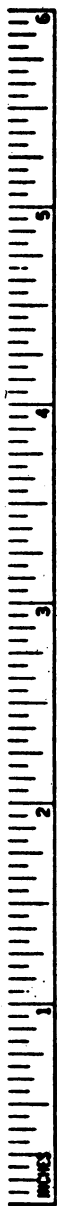
And see the spires of MARIETTA rise,
And domes and temples swell into the skies :
Here Justice reign, and foul dissension cease,
Her walks be pleasant, and her paths be peace.

HERE swift Muskingum rolls his rapid waves ;
There fruitful vallies fair Ohio laves ;
On its smooth surface gentle zephyrs play,
The sun-beams tremble with a placid ray.
What future harvests on his bosom glide,
And loads of commerce swell the "downward tide,"
Where Mississippi joins in length'ning sweep,
And rolls majestic to the Atlantic deep.

Along our banks, see distant villas spread ;
Here waves the corn, and *there* extends the mead ;
Here sound the murmurs of the gurgling rills ;
There bleat the flocks upon a thousand hills.
Fair opens the lawn—the fertile fields extend,
The kindly showers from smiling heaven descend ;
The skies drop fatness on the blooming vale,
From spicy shrubs ambrosial sweets exhale ;
Fresh fragrance rises from the flow'ret's bloom,
And ripening vineyards breathe a "glad perfume."
Gay swells the music of the warbling grove,
And all around is melody and love.

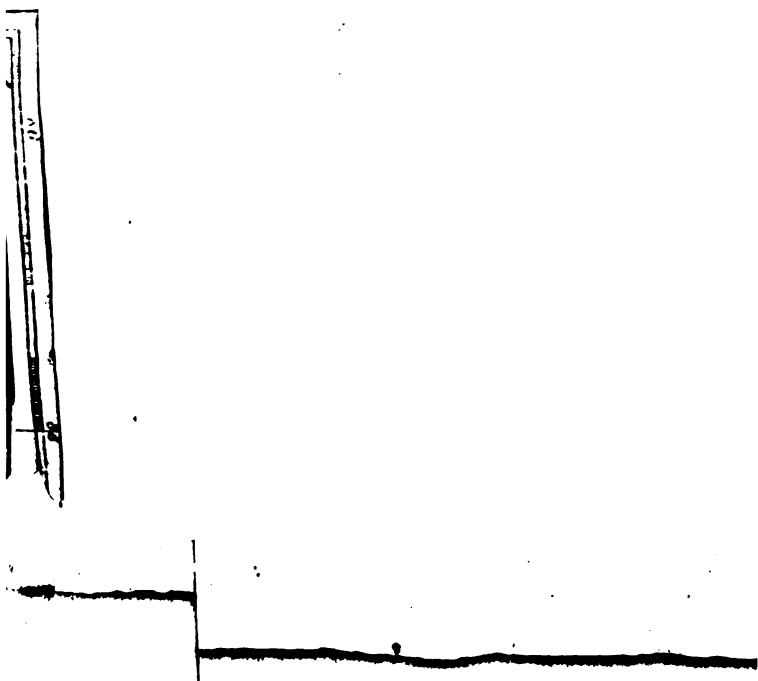
Here may religion fix her blest abode,
Bright emanation of creative God ;
Here charity extend her liberal hand,
And mild benevolence o'erspread the land ;
In harmony the social virtues blend ;
Joy without measure, rapture without end !





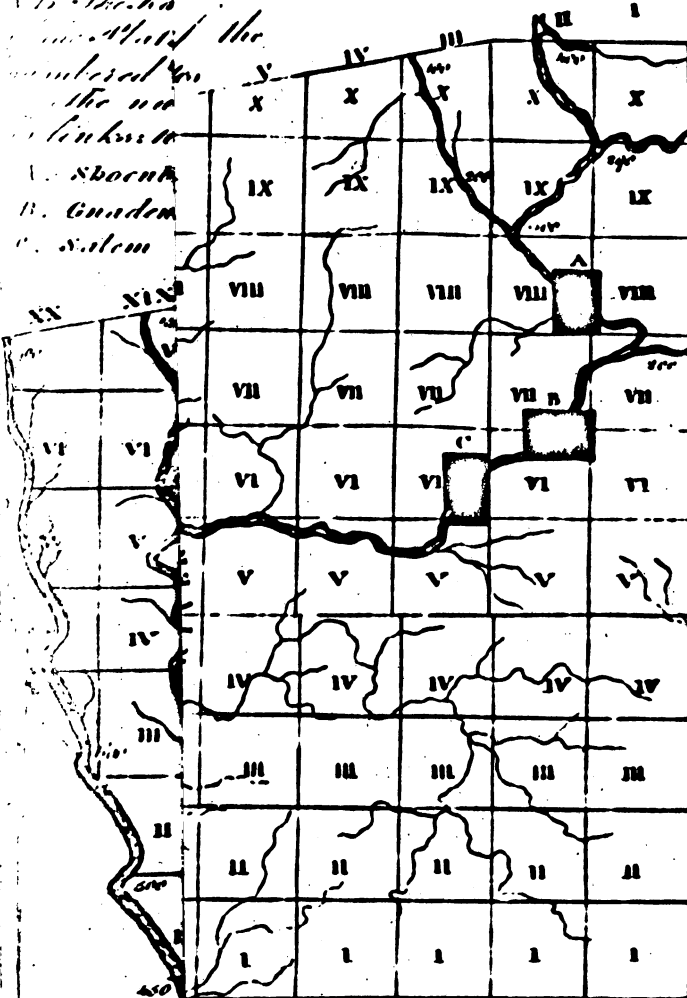
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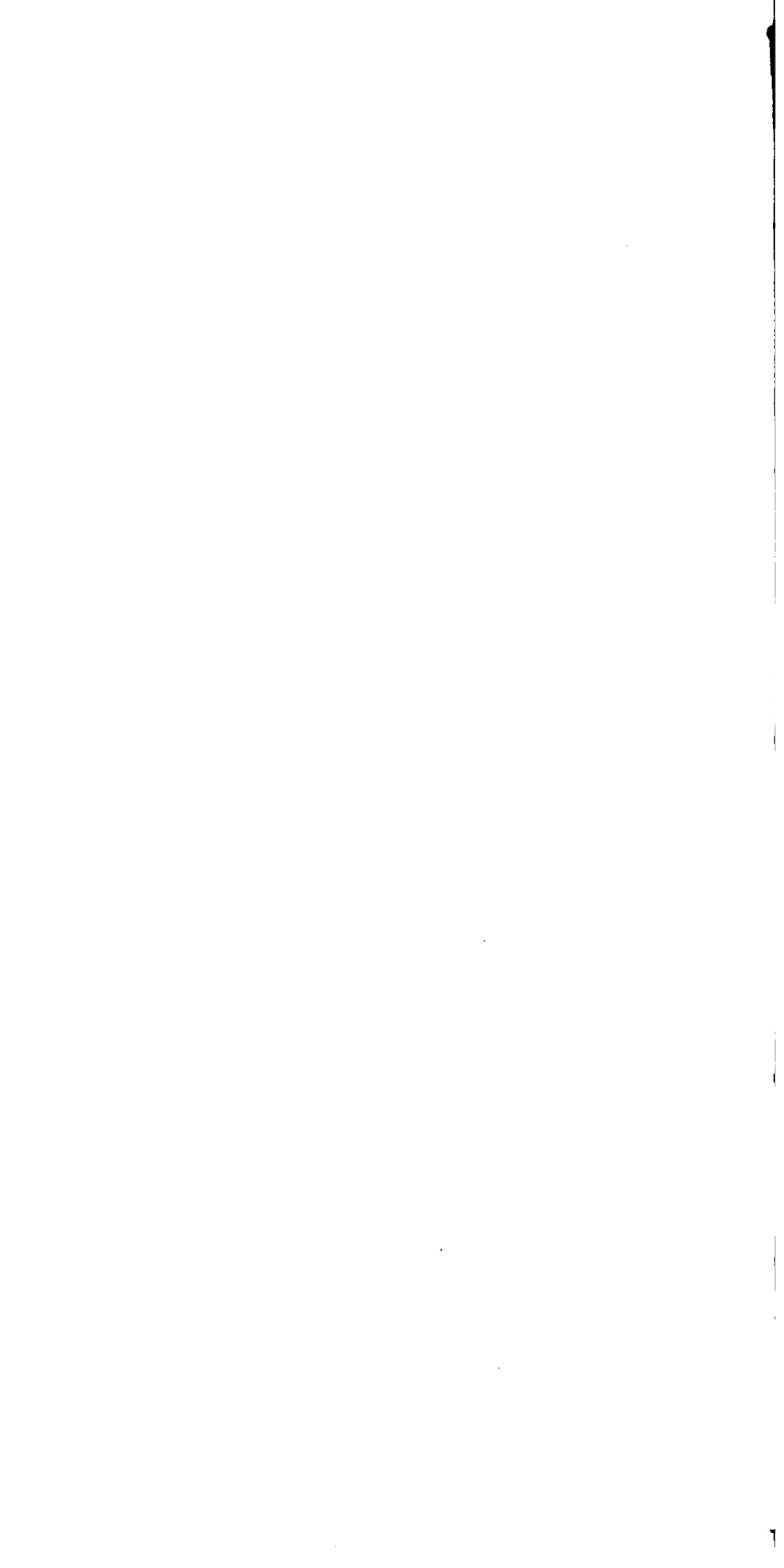


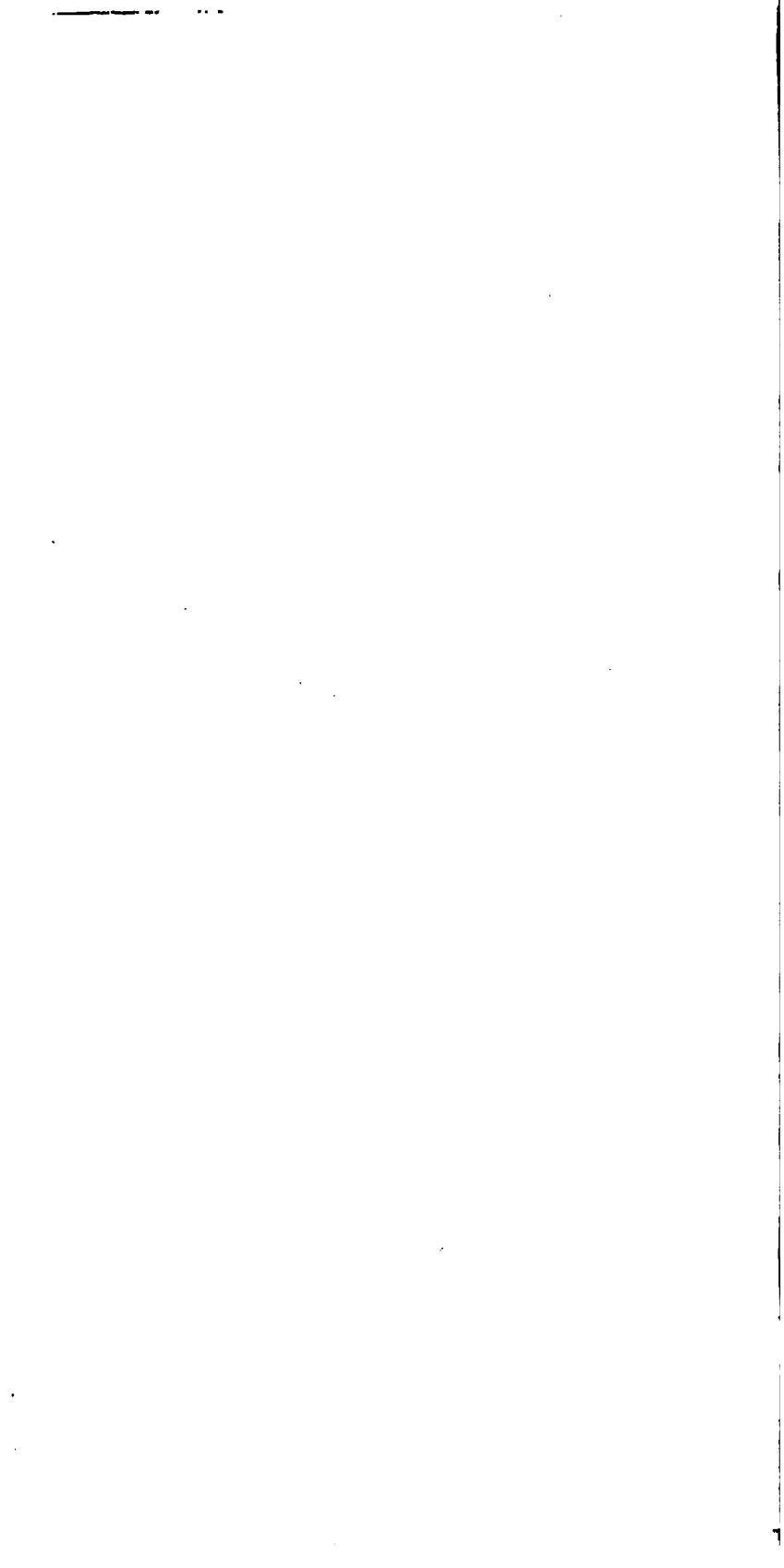
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The map is a hand-drawn map of the United States, showing the coastline and major rivers. The map is titled 'C. Shaw Military Services'. The map is divided into four quadrants by a vertical line and a horizontal line. The quadrants are labeled with Roman numerals: I (top right), II (top left), III (bottom right), and IV (bottom left). The map is a hand-drawn map of the United States, showing the coastline and major rivers. The map is titled 'C. Shaw Military Services'.







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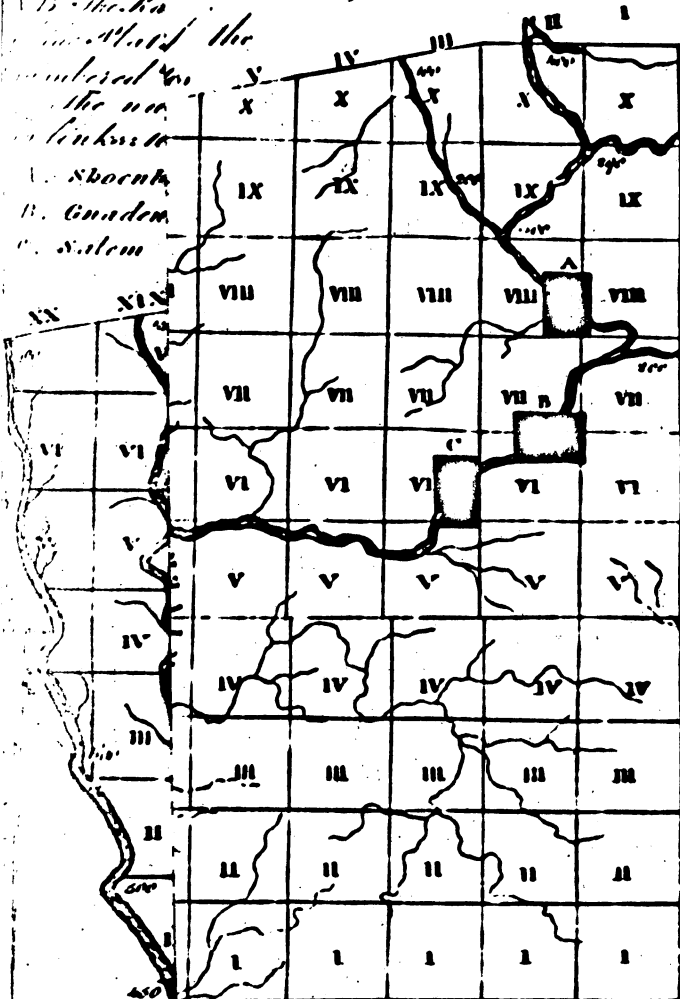
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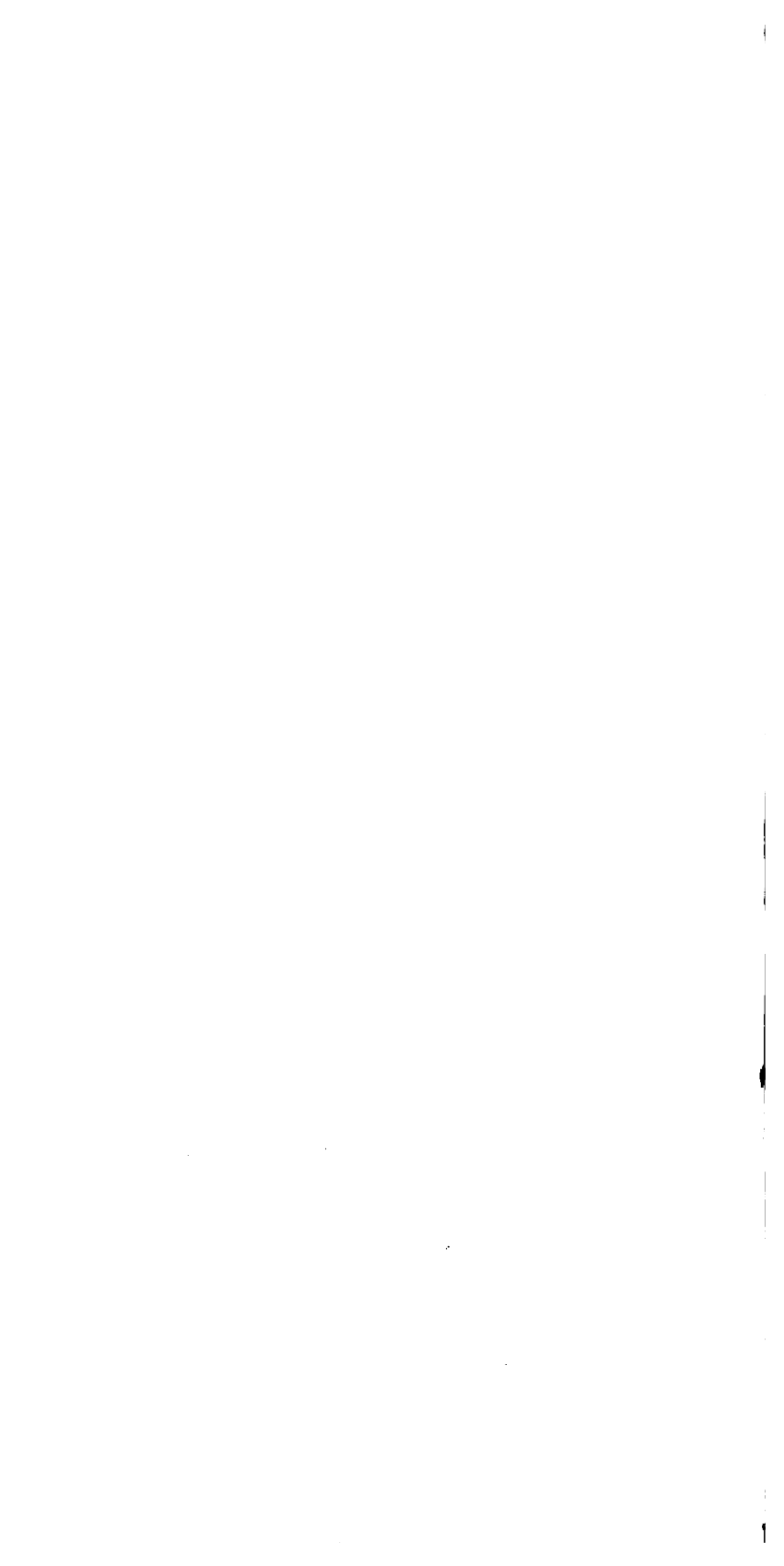


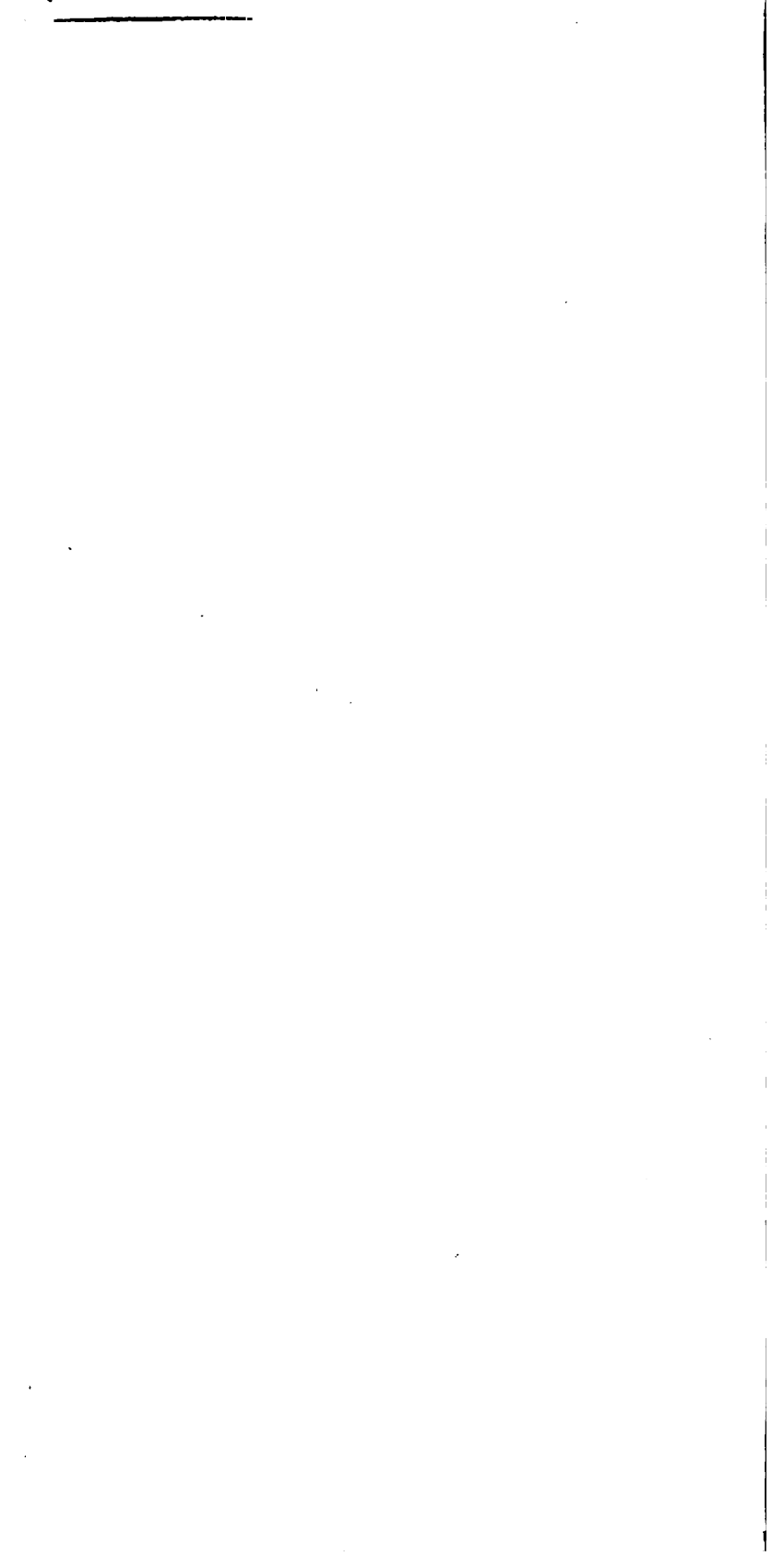
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